

The **CANADIAN** **FARMER** THRESHERMAN AND

WINNIPEG CANADA

MARCH
NINETEEN FOURTEEN

BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES

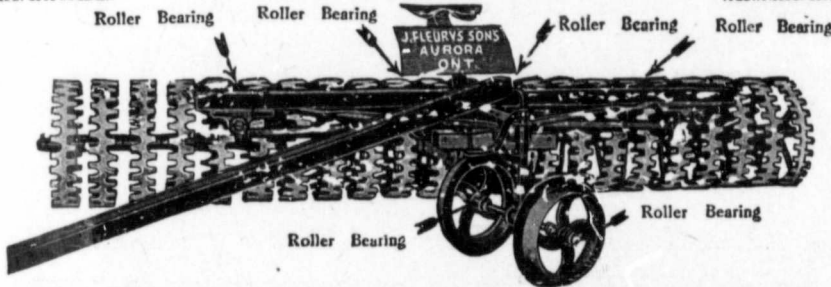


Ransom Eng. Co. Ltd.

Published Monthly by E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED — *Our Twelfth Year*



FLEURY



The Pulverizer with Roller Bearings

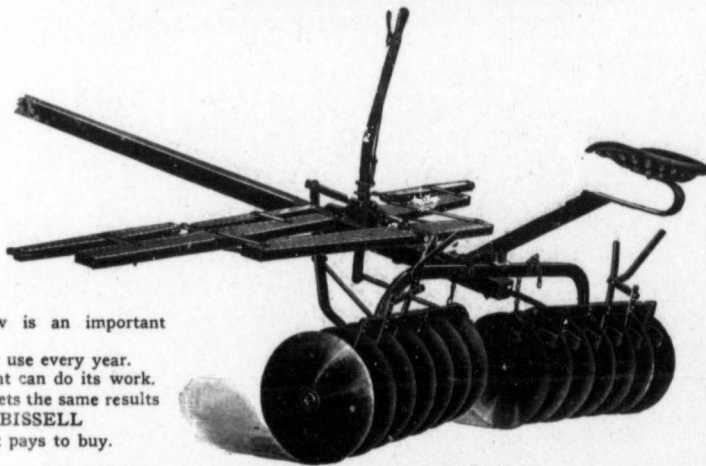
Next in importance to good seed is a well prepared seed bed. The condition of the seed bed may govern the success or failure of the crop. The ground must be finely pulverized and free from large lumps. In this way the moisture can be retained to aid the proper growth. For the purpose of crushing large clods of earth and pulverizing the upper subsoil is the above implement designed. Weight is necessary to pack the soil and pulverize the lumps.

The Fleury does this work perfectly with the minimum expenditure of power
 Light in Draft-Six sets of Roller Bearings explain this.
 Roller bearing tongue trunk relieves the team of all neck weight.
 Why drag the life out of your horses hauling around a heavy draft machine, when the Roller Bearing Fleury Pulverizer will do perfect work with less power and expense.

**CRUSH THE SOIL, BUT SAVE YOUR HORSES
 GET A ROLLER BEARING FLEURY**

BISSELL

The Harrow that has made good.



The King of Disc Harrows

The Disc Harrow is an important implement. It is put to greater use every year. No other implement can do its work. No other harrow gets the same results **AS THE BISSELL**. The disc harrow it pays to buy.

Farmers who have used the Bissell Disc Harrow state that they can do better work with one stroke of the "Bissell" than three strokes of other makes.

The Bissell Disc Harrow is famous for its tremendous capacity. In hard land or tough ground, it has no equal. Discs are a special shape and thoroughly pulverize the soil. Frame is one single piece of heavy steel, arched, giving plenty clearance.

We have a Catalogue that tells all about this high-class Implement. Send for it.

Get quality and service. John Deere dealers give both.



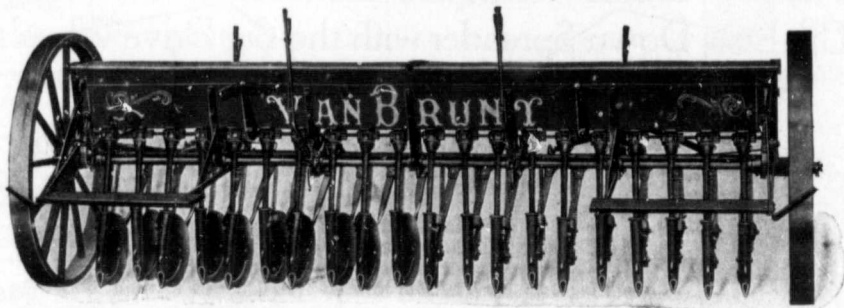
John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
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Van Brunt



Made The John Deere Way

The **Van Brunt** line of grain drills is part of the John Deere line; the name "**Van Brunt**" stands for highest quality in the grain drill world, just as the name "**John Deere**" stands for highest quality in plows.

The highest grade farm tools are the most profitable to buy.

The purchaser of any farm tool wants satisfactory service above everything else. Only the highest grade implements give that service.

The farmer who buys a **Van Brunt** grain drill has the assurance that he is getting the latest and highest class of drill, which will give a long and satisfactory service.

Van Brunt drills are the result of years of experience in manufacture and field work. They are built from the best material, strong, light draft and do the highest grade work.

Call at the store of your nearest John Deere dealer. Look the **Van Brunt** drill over. Its many points of superiority will quickly appeal to you.

Made in 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 sizes. Single, Double Discs or Shoes interchangeable.

Lighter Yet Stronger

The strong, light weight, light draft drill. Two to four hundred pounds lighter than any other type of drill. Why have your team haul around all day three or four hundred pounds unnecessary dead weight? It costs money to do this. Improved construction has done away with all unnecessary weight. Axles are strong and run from one wheel to the other—no sagging in the centre—Wheels stand up straight and do not lap over.

FORWARD DELIVERY

Seed is delivered near the centre of the disc where the furrow is wide open. Closed disc boots convey the seed down into the furrow without being deflected by coming in contact with the upward turn of the discs.

Van Brunt Drills

Will do first class work in soil that can be seeded, and will not clog or choke in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.
All Disc Bearings that wear out will be replaced free.

Adjustable Force Feed

The feeds are uniform. Each one deposits the same quantity at all times.

There is no leaking. The seed case is cast in one solid piece. All other parts are fitted into place accurately at the factory and made seed tight.

Feed can be regulated without changing the gears.

OTHER SUPERIOR FEATURES

Tilting levers provide for adjustment to suit different size of horses.

Double feed device. Each feed drives half the machine.

Gear drive—no chains to work loose or wear out.

Write for our Drill Catalogue

Get Quality and Service John Deere Dealers Give Both

John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton
Saskatoon Lethbridge




THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

JOHN DEERE SPREADER

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle
The Low Down Spreader with the Big Drive Wheels

Get Quality and Service



John Deere Dealers Give Both

John Deere Spreader


The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle—
The Low Down Spreader with the High Drive Wheels

A Revolution in the Art of Spreader Building

- 1 All driving parts mounted on rear axle. Just a wagon when out of gear
- 2 Simple in construction. Only one-third the number of parts ordinarily used.
- 3 No adjustments (usually 10 to 20 are necessary). Nothing to get out of order
- 4 Roller bearings make light draft and insure proper lubrication of parts
- 5 Low down, easy to load. Saves labor and backaches
- 6 Endless apron with positive ratchet feed. Cannot race going up hill. Spreads evenly and does not wear out
- 7 Steel frame. Rigid and simple in construction. Relieves strain when thrown in gear. No sudden shocks on the horses' necks when machine is in operation

No Adjustments
No Clutches
No Chains

Get Quality and Service



John Deere Dealers Give Both



John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle—
The Low Down Spreader with the High Drive Wheels

A Revolution in the Art of Spreader Building

- 9 Steel beater and rake with teeth inserted by patented process. Strong and durable.
- 10 Slanting head-board makes high loading in front possible. Increases capacity
- 11 Only two levers in its operation.
- 12 Easy riding. Steel seat and long double spring.
- 13 Steel eveners light and durable
- 14 Hard oilers. Insure proper lubrication of wearing parts
- 15 Self-aligning axle boxes. Axles cannot cramp or bind
- 16 No clutches. No chains. No adjustments
- 17 High drive wheels. Insure proper traction and light draft
- 18 Easy to assemble. Easy to load. Easy to operate

John Deere Plow Co., Limited
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon
Calgary Lethbridge Edmonton



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Mackenzie, Brown, Thom & McMorran
Mackenzie, Brown, MacDonald & Bastedo

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
Regina, Sask. Canada

Norman MacKenzie, K.C.
Hon. George W. Brown
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T. Sydney McMorran
Hector V. MacDonald K.C.
Frank L. Bastedo

General Solicitors in Canada for the National
Thresher Manufacturers' Association of America
General Solicitors in Canada for the American
Collectors' Association.
General Solicitors in Canada for eight Thresher
and Implement Companies, and in addition for
Six Thresher and Implement Companies in
Saskatchewan.

POTASH

An Indispensable Plant
Food For All Crops

No soil will produce a maximum crop that does not contain an Available supply of Potash sufficient for the crop's needs. Potash is an essential Plant Food.

Artificial Fertilizers are being used successfully in the Prairie Provinces. Judiciously used, they will Increase Quantity, Improve Quality and Promote Maturity.

Reports from the West show that the interest in Artificial Fertilizers is rapidly increasing and that numerous firms are now carrying these materials.

To meet this increased interest the following bulletins have been prepared and will be sent FREE on request:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use."
 - "The Principal Potash-Crops of Canada."
 - "Potash in the Prairie Provinces."
 - "The Potato Crop in Canada."
 - "Farmer's Companion," etc.
- State which you require.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE

1203 Temple Building,
— TORONTO, Ont. —

FARM AND SHOP
BLACKSMITH'S
FORGE 6.85

A well built general Forge with 8 inch top, 18 inch height. Stands 33 inches high. Weight 85 lbs. with 275 lbs. capacity. *Patented in U.S.A.*

The HOLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA
SOLELY STANLEY MILLS & CO. TORONTO 1908

IF YOU NEED ANYTHING FROM a tin whistle to a high-grade piano organ let us know; we are out of the high rent district, consequently can save you money; we carry immense stocks of sheet music and instruction books for all instruments; satisfaction guaranteed. Royal Music Company, 460 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

ABOUT OURSELVES

THE past three months has been a "trying time" for us. By means of a blue-edged letter and the personality of this magazine we have sought to discover where we were in the judgment of the people. The result has been most gratifying to us in that it has demonstrated beyond all doubt that we grow in popularity with every succeeding issue.

This in spite of the abnormal money shortage we have experienced for years. In these days a dollar is a "weighty matter," to most people, yet a few thousands have cheerfully sent in a well worn bill for "The Canadian Thresherman" with the most encouraging expression of their sense of the value of that publication to them in their life on the farm and in the home.

With the increasing numbers of our subscribers our magazine will continue to grow in character and volume. The present issue, we submit with confidence, is somewhat better in every respect than any previous copy you have seen. What a wonderful dollar's worth we could give you if you and every other subscriber interested just one other to the end that he also became a subscriber!

Did you receive one of our eight-page descriptive campaign circulars with its blue trimming? We sent out over a hundred thousand, but as our desire was that they should get into the hands of non-subscribers, you may not have seen a copy. Get one if you can from a neighbor, and if you don't find one in your locality send us a card for one at once.

There is a coupon attached to these blue-edged circulars by which you can earn a nice little bit of pin-money without vacating your seat in the buggy. If you will fill in the name of a new subscriber and send it to us with the necessary remittance, we will not only send a year's issue of our Magazine and your friend's choice of the remarkable premiums and clubbing offers it contains, but we will extend your own subscription for six months.

For two such subscriptions we will present you with a year's volume free; for three, we will credit you with eighteen months, and so on. If you could even do better than this and would prefer the money to any extended period of our Magazine, just send us a note and see what lengths we are prepared to go in boosting a real live wire.

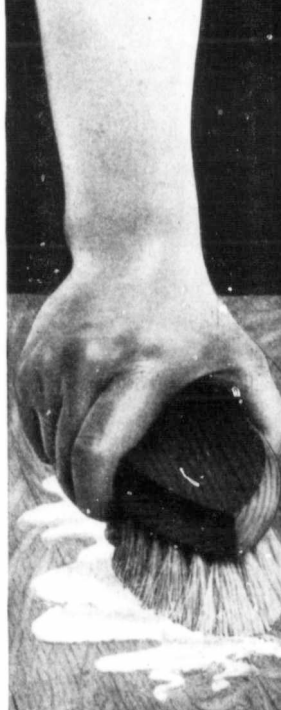
This is intended to be a strong appeal to you personally to crystallize the friendly interest you have extended to this Magazine by helping to make it bigger and better than anything which has yet found its way into the home of the farmer in Western Canada. It isn't a matter of unproductive sentiment, but a "paying proposition" from every point of view.

E. H. HEATH COMPANY LIMITED

SCRUB

FLOORS
LINOLEUM
PAINTED WALLS

"Old Dutch"
doubles the cleaning power of every rub.
Routs every tiny particle of dirt and grime.
Halves work and time.



Write to the OUDAHY PACKING CO. Toronto, Canada, for our booklet "HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES"



THE PREMIER COMPANY
THE PREMIER GOODS



Sawyer-Massey Gas Tractor, 25-45 H.P.

The Premier for Profit

The Sawyer-Massey 25-45 H. P. Gold Medal Gas Tractor is the Premier Gas Tractor of Canada. Whether in contest or actual field work, it always proves its superiority, efficiency and practical economy. It is therefore the most profitable to use, giving the most in positive results for the cost.

This tractor merits your investigation and ultimate approval for these excellent reasons. We have the proof.

Consumes less fuel—uses less water—has greatest speed range—travels farthest without taking in water—has greatest excess power over rating—performs the highest quality of work, in the plow field, turning more furrows in a given time, and straighter, even furrows.

Prepare for Better Profits this year by using this prime favorite tractor. Built for years of uninterrupted service. A card will bring you our catalogue, and further facts of interest.

Sawyer-Massey Company Limited

Builders of Gas Traction Engines, Grain Threshers, and Road Making Machinery

Head Office and Factory - - HAMILTON, Canada

Branches and Warehouses - - WINNIPEG, Manitoba ; REGINA, Saskatchewan

CALGARY, Alberta; BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.

SAWYER~MASSEY

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Vol. XD

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A MAGAZINE FOR

The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

THE FARM AND HOME

Vol. XIX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH, 1914.

No. 3.

HERE is an old but oft repeated phrase, the origin of which is obscure, to the effect that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link." It is used in a variety of connections fitting is its import.

I would like to apply the above phrase to farm machinery. Farm machinery as it exists to-day is the result of a natural development that has gone on unchecked for centuries. The ever present desire to perform the labors of the farm more quickly, thoroughly and at the same time more speedily has resulted in equip-

THE WEAK LINK IN A STRONG CHAIN

By E. W. HAMILTON

put upon the market, I happened to enjoy the privilege of going through one of these experimental departments and I saw no less than eight different machines that had been designed, built, tried out and scrapped as not being up-

are never twice the same. It is a case of motive power against the machine that is being operated. Farm work is busy work and there is no time to nurse machinery. Farm machinery is the most important thing we have up-

is often heard to remark that he "feeds the world." No you don't, not for a minute, because the machinery that is upon your farm and for which you haven't got sufficient respect to even give it a rough shed is the real producer of the world's food supply.

The great trouble with our farmers to-day is that they do not become acquainted with their farm implements. They do not even know what they are made of, much less how they are made. I experted farm machinery for a number of years and I have been called a distance of one hundred



Where brain annihilates brawn in the great ingathering.

ment of tools about the farm that surpassed in sheer excellence by those of no other industry.

Farm machinery is the direct connecting link between the farmer and his crops, yet how many of our farmers regard it as rather than an expense that must be put up with. Go with me for a tour of the experimental department of one of our large agricultural implement factories. Here we see a large force of skilled and highly paid men who are giving up the very best that is in them in order that the implements turned out by their firm are the best that it is possible to build. Some few years ago when the side delivery rake was first being

to the standard. Just suppose that all ideas, patterns, etc., of the modern steel plow plant were to be forgotten and lost. It would take ten years and millions of dollars to produce as good a tool as we have in the modern walking plow and yet we are apt to regard it as an implement so simple as to be almost beneath our consideration.

More real brains are being put into the construction of modern farm implements than into any other class of tools because more hard and uncertain work is required of them than of any other class of machinery. The conditions under which a farm implement is required to work

on our farms to-day. I can see some of the readers of this magazine smile, but if you will but be serious for a moment and think what you would do without it, I am confident your smile will fade.

Did you ever stop to realize that the amount of grain produced by each man on the farms of Canada is about six times that produced by a European farmer. The Canadian farmer uses modern farm machinery while the European does not. The price of farm machinery may seem high and the notes given for it undoubtedly pinch when they fall due, but without this same machinery the world would starve. The farmer

miles to adjust the hitch on a two bottom gang plow. This may have been an exceptional case, but it certainly showed a decided lack of interest on the part of that farmer in his implements. It is quite possible that the various implement companies in their eagerness to make their machines stick have been too free with their expert service and the farmers have come to be noticeably dependent in this respect.

Do all implements give satisfaction? No not by any means. With the thousands that are turned out every year representing hundreds of different makes, it is but to be expected that some will go wrong, but on the whole it can

be said that most farm machinery as sold to-day is up to a very high standard and will do the work for which it is intended if properly handled.

Improper handling of farm machinery is costing the farmers of



Threshing a mere pastime

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta millions of dollars every year both as regards unnecessary wear and tear and through their not properly working the soil with the implements at hand. Go over this Western country to-day

wherever you will and you'll find farm machinery in every corner exposed to the elements. This wanton waste is responsible more than any other one thing for the high cost of implements to the farmers. Did you ever stop to realize that when the manufacturer of farm implements fixes his retail price that

he takes into consideration such a thing as "business hazard" meaning by this the average probability of the farmers within a certain territory paying for their implements. It is only fair that he should do so. If you sold two bushels of wheat to two farmers, one bushel to each farmer, for \$1.00 per bushel and if farmer number two was likely to fall down on the last 50 cent payment on his bushel it would almost be necessary that you increase the price per bushel at least 25 cents. This may be a new phase of the situation to many of you, but it is true nevertheless. When you stop and consider that the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta owe the implement men anywhere from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000, it is reasonable to presume that a noticeable percentage of this will go bad and not pay out. It is the old story of having a new hole in the double tree of the off horse thus making him bear more than his share of the load simply because he is stronger. There is not the least question of a doubt but that

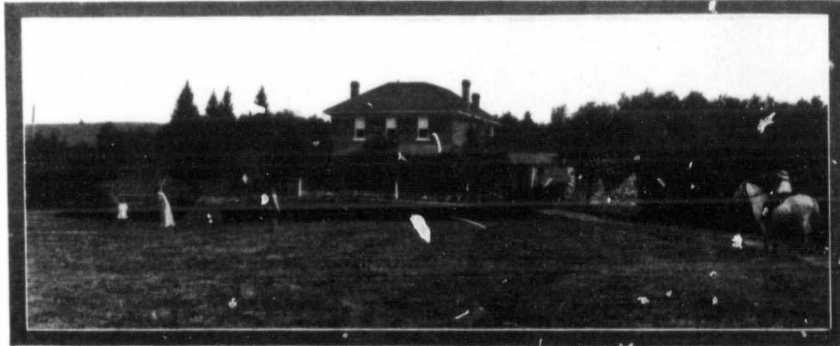
the men who pay their honest debts must in a measure pay for those who do not. It is not ethically right but commercially it has always been so and will doubtless always remain that way. In-so-far as farm machinery is concerned in this Western country too much credit has been asked for and too much has been granted. Implements have been sold on long time payments which in the end have engendered some bad feeling as between the manufacturer and the farmer. The farmer in many cases just because he did not have to put up much cash has bought more than he could afford to pay for and this condition added to being haled out, bad weather conditions

and a slump in the prices for grain has cleaned him out. The implement men have been on the whole fairly considerate, but they must have their money or go out of business. Do you know that those who control our money

know one big implement concern doing business in Western Canada that had over \$3,000,000 of past due paper in this country in 1912, paper that was secured in such a way had they taken advantage of their rights they could have collected. It would have worked a serious hardship on many farmers so they carried it over and borrowed practically the above amount with which to carry on their 1913 business in this country.

I do not mention the above in defence of the implement men but only to show that the argument is not all one sided. Doubtless some who read this may consider themselves as victims of an implement conspiracy and in some cases your grievances may be well founded, but isn't it true that if you had been a little more careful when you purchased you would have cleaned up the deal with much less trouble.

You might just as well make



Common sense and reasonable enterprise built this home

up your mind right now that as long as you farm you must buy implements and you can go a step further and make up your mind that no manufacturer is going to sell you these same implements unless he has a reasonable



Great work with great tools

supply do not look with a great deal of favor upon agricultural implement paper as signed by the farmer and it is not always possible for implement men to put this paper up as collateral and realize much money upon it. I

assurance that he will get his money for them. All the laws and courts that ever existed cannot alter this fact. Therefore buy only what you need and can pay for and you'll have very little trouble. I know it is easy. Oh,

so easy—to sign your name to a note and say to yourself, "Thank heaven that is paid for," but you are only delaying the day of judgment. It is the duty of every implement manufacturer to provide you with implements that will perform the work for which they were intended and it is your duty to use them properly and pay for them.

If you have not already done so, now is the time to get your 1914 implements in shape. Gather them in from all corners of your farm and with notebook and pencil go over them carefully for new parts that need replacing. You will find that each part bears a number or letter or something both, and the next time you go to town take this list to your local implement dealer and have him get them for you if he does not happen to have them in stock. You remember talking with a pioneer who lives near Souris, Manitoba, just after he had finished his harvest

investing in 1913 and he showed me a list of repair parts that he needed for 1914.

He told me that one of his binders had been in use for eleven seasons and that it was cash good for five more. He also told me that he considered that he easily doubled the life of his machinery by carefully housing it when not

in use and attending promptly to the repairs. Another good plan is to carefully preserve all old implements that are worn out or rather take them to pieces and put the parts that can be used on some other machine carefully away. The farmer is constantly in need of bolts, nuts and rods and it is remarkable how easy it is to sometimes repair a breakdown from an old worn out implement. It is sometimes possible to pick up implements at an auction sale for a mere song that are duplicates of those you have on your farm and by taking the good parts of each machine you can build up one that is practically as good as new. Repair parts cost money. As a matter of fact they apparently cost out of all proportion to the original cost of the implement itself. The farmer oftentimes feels that he is being held up when it comes to purchasing repair parts. As a matter of fact the manufacturer of farm implements would really be ahead if he never had to carry a repair part. No implement dealer will carry a stock of repairs and buy them outright for

the reason that what a manufacturer of a large scattered number of farmers on a large particular other in that has length of old machines fifteen or more must be up a large interest in pounds in the capital worked that are materially the farmer.

In consequence not refraining to sketch I can see that farmers a part is just Canada. In question "In a drive three country was not drive either \$125 go waste on farms. What I think of a who thro out in the and leaves Do you th a rich far who cares That's w The farms money go owned by ford to lose out feeling

Tossed \$ One mo riding cult \$67.50. TI saw in the

One hay raled in a covered on. Ride aroun munity some al and a not add up the r

The reason that he has no idea of what will be required. The manufacturer must therefore keep a large amount of these repairs scattered among his various dealers on consignment to be taken back at the end of the season, thus compelling him to tie up a large amount of money in this particular class of goods. Further in the case of a manufacturer that has been in business any length of time the repair parts for old machines manufactured ten, fifteen or even twenty years ago must be kept in stock, thus tying up a large amount of capital, the interest upon which soon compounds itself into a large sum. The capital thus tied up must be worked off through the repairs that are in constant demand, thus materially increasing their cost to the farmer.

In concluding this article I cannot refrain from adding a short sketch I came across recently and while it was written for our farmers across the border its import is just as strong in Western Canada. The writer of the article in question says in part:

"In a recent drive through the country (and it was not a long drive either) I saw \$125 going to waste on a few farms.

What do you think of a farmer who throws \$50 out in the weeds and leaves it there?

Do you think it is a rich farmer who does that—who cares nothing for money?

That's where you are mistaken. The farms where I saw all this money going to waste were owned by men who could not afford to lose as much as \$10 without feeling the loss badly.

Tossed \$67.50 into the Weeds

One mowing machine, \$40; one riding cultivator, \$27.50. Total \$67.50. That was the money I saw in the weeds on one farm.

to waste. Then I know you will go home and gather up these big cash items and store them away carefully in your barn.

There is no time of the year when farm machinery shouldn't be taken care of. It is a question whether the sun is not more harmful to farm tools, particularly those built principally of wood, than are snow, sleet and rain. The sun blisters and cracks the paint that protects and preserves the wood, warps, springs, splits and twists. Alternate days of rain and sun in summer will destroy a wooden implement in much less time than will active use.

Letting Them Rot in Piles

But not all misused farm tools are left scattered about the farm. On a recent trip through Iowa the writer passed one farm where not an implement was to be seen lying in the fields. Instead, all were neatly lined up in a row—plows, harrows, cultivators, mowers, rakes and planters—on the north side of the hedge, without any covering whatever, where, in-

thing like \$40; for a disc harrow, \$35; for a drag harrow, \$15; for a wheat drill, \$65; for a riding cultivator, \$27.50; for a corn planter, \$50; for walking plows, \$14 and \$16; for a gang plow, \$60; for a binder, \$145; for a hay rake, \$25; for a manure spreader, \$115. And if there should be a hay balaer, that would be something like \$215 more, and wagons and buggies foot up from \$75 to \$100 each.

Wrap Them with Gunny Sacks

Farm implements not only should be kept under shelter when not in use, summer and winter, but they should be given a thorough overhauling at least once a year, after the season's use. No farmer is so occupied he cannot find time to go over his implements, cleaning and adjusting bearings, sharpening blades, oiling metal parts, giving woodwork a protecting coat of paint,

Sparks from the Anvil

As an asset, character beats money all to pieces.



Perfect alignment all round

Sometimes humble pie proves to be the best eating.

Where there's a will there's always a way to break it.

The colt is the greatest argument in favor of the horse.

Too much punch in a man takes all the punch out of a man.

Generally speaking the politician is—generally speaking.

Put off until tomorrow the things that shouldn't be done.

More people are wedded to their idols than to their ideals.

Why not believe the best about people as readily as the worst?

Dodging hard facts never brought success to the dodger.

There's more power in the small voice than in the Big Stick. Unless a doer is dead in earnest his business soon is dead in fact.

This is the open season for suckers of the two-legged variety.

It is not often that the man who believes in "can" indulge in cant.

The only thing that will go without pushing are interest and lies.

He who accuses others of dishonesty raises suspicion of his own.

The solution of one problem of social life inevitably creates another.

Folly goes a-visiting on work-day, and has no clothes for the picnic.

To make a pup grow up into a good watch dog feed him on scraps.

The man who makes his own job big is the one most likely to find a bigger.

It's the silent watches of the night that allow men to oversleep in the morning.

To be good, ice should be cut during the early mid-winter, and a few ice tools makes the work fast and easy.



The strenuous life with the right tools in Siberia.

stead of rotting and rusting singly, they could rust and rot all together. That farmer evidently didn't purpose exposing himself to criticism for leaving his tools scattered about the farm—and when they fall apart he won't have to cover so much territory gathering up the pieces.

There are some farm implements that, properly cared for, should not wear out in a lifetime, but there are many farmers who are forced to replace every imple-

and in the way of repairing taking the stitch in time that will save nine and a lot of delay at a busy time next season. And machinery in storage for the winter should have coverings, if nothing better than gunny sacks ripped up and stitched together to keep dust and trash out of oil holes and bearings and to prevent wood and ironwork becoming covered with dirt."

facts never brought success to the dodger.

There's more power in the small voice than in the Big Stick. Unless a doer is dead in earnest his business soon is dead in fact.

This is the open season for suckers of the two-legged variety.

It is not often that the man who believes in "can" indulge in cant.

The only thing that will go without pushing are interest and lies.

He who accuses others of dishonesty raises suspicion of his own.

The solution of one problem of social life inevitably creates another.

Folly goes a-visiting on work-day, and has no clothes for the picnic.

To make a pup grow up into a good watch dog feed him on scraps.

The man who makes his own job big is the one most likely to find a bigger.

It's the silent watches of the night that allow men to oversleep in the morning.

To be good, ice should be cut during the early mid-winter, and a few ice tools makes the work fast and easy.



A typical haying scene (Courtesy International Harvester Co.)

One hay rake, \$25, carefully concealed in a fence corner, was discovered on another farm.

Ride around through your community some day and take a pencil and a notebook with you, and add up the money you see going

ment they use every few years. And that is expensive business. Consider for a moment what a general farmer in the Middle West needs in his work, and what the total investment amounts to. For a mowing machine, some-

"Clothes don't make the man," quoted a sage.

"They made me!" said a retired tailor.

"Where should I be if it wasn't for suits?" chimed in a young lawyer.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH,
PRESIDENT
E. W. HAMILTON,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
F. C. BRAY, TREASURER



E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited,
WINNIPEG, CANADA



J. D. DUTHIE, EDITOR

C. B. FULLER,
FIELD REP.

(MEMBERS WESTERN CANADA PRESS ASSOCIATION)

AUTHORIZED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, OTTAWA, CANADA, FOR TRANSMISSION AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

M A R .

“WELCOME, FRIEND!”

1914

OUR GUARANTEE

No advertisement is allowed in our columns until we are satisfied that the advertiser is absolutely reliable and that any subscriber can safely do business with him. If any subscriber is defrauded E. H. Heath Co., Ltd., will make good the loss resulting therefrom, if the event takes place within 30 days of date advertisement appeared, and complaint be made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its appearing, and provided, also, the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER." Be careful when writing an advertiser to say that you saw the advertisement in "THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER."

“THE LOW CORNER OF THE SHORTEST DAY” was passed something over two months ago and now we are going up to Summer. Already the warm breath of the Chinook has been felt even in the morning air, and birds of passage are on the wing to their summer mating. With all these kindly harbingers of Spring come the strangers from every corner of the earth to Western Canada, lured by the prospects of health, wealth and freedom that the patriots have held out to them.

RESPONSIBLE OR NOT AS WE MAY feel ourselves to be for this tide of immigration that sets in regularly at this time, the people come; the anxious-looking people, the folks with hope and optimism written all over them; the suspicious looking stranger. What do we owe them in the name of common kindness, we who have become anchored to the soil and find a familiar face and landmark at every street corner and in every homestead we come to in our prairie pilgrimage?

ON THESE STRANGERS pouring in to the great depots, the loneliness of the crowd bears down far more than the solitude in which the stranger finds himself or herself when left alone with Nature. Every one of us knows the feeling of visiting a strange city and looking around upon its sea of new faces—sometimes with a sinking at the heart as we realized that not a living soul of that teeming multitude cared for us or even knew of our existence. In that moment our thoughts went back to the kindly home circle or to the cheerful group of friends who gathered around us at the mid-day or evening meal.

WE HAVE SEEN THE STRANGER SHRINK from begging for even the smallest bit of information or guidance. He recoils from breaking in upon the pre-occupation of this self-centered crowd of “hustlers,” much as he may need a little kindly counsel and direction, and the most worthy is more often than not the last to bridge the gulf of silence. At such a moment, what a wealth of influence may there not be in a little spontaneous move on your part. There's no time in one's life when he or she will ever forget the friendly voice that “spotted” the stranger—the face and the hand grip, far more eloquent than the words: “You are a stranger, are you not—can I help you in any way?”

IT HAS BEEN SAID ABROAD: “For downright goodheartedness, there are few things in human felicity to beat a real Canadian welcome.” We have had that sounded in our ears again and again, and when the time came to test it we were not disappointed. Hospitality and an ingenuous desire to be of real service seems to have been inoculated into the parent stock and to have been transmitted all down the line. But in the towns and cities where the real estate and

general business fever rages unchecked, it disappears sometimes—submerged in the rush of things. What a pity!

THERE IS NO LACK OF KINDLY PURPOSE. To say that the milk of human kindness does not flow in abundance into and out of our prairie homes would be a base libel on our western life. The inmates of thousands of habitations in Western Canada have long been accustomed to the giving and receiving of neighborly assistance. There are wonderful incidents occurring every day that show up human nature in the warmest light. These little pleasantries are not rehearsed to be written about, however. The greatest crime one of these kindly people could commit would hardly look so black to him as being “spotted” in the act of performing his kindly deed.

OUR OBSERVATION LEADS US to the belief that where there is any lack of thoughtfulness in this pleasurable duty, it happens in the rank and file of those who came in as strangers from a far country not so long ago, got comfortably settled and have now simmered down into a dead calm of indifference to anything outside of themselves. The past winter season in one city at least has been a trying one in the fact that multitudes (of old country folks in particular) have found it impossible to find employment. When we have exercised ourselves in their behalf, we have invariably found that we were less likely to obtain a sympathetic hearing or any real assistance from the Old Country people themselves.

THE OLD COUNTRY representatives within the past few years have been busy forming themselves into little groups of county societies which meet at regular dates throughout the winter and hold picnics in the summer. That is very nice and proper so long as they don't begin and end with social and entirely self-centered functions such as whist-drives and “jamberees” of one kind and other. We have visited quite a few of these but have not found a distinct provision in any one of them to deal with the stranger—even if he comes from the same county or shire. Where real good and tangible work has been done, it has been through the energy of one individual.

CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS are doing a bit for the stranger who will avail himself of them. But after all they are but “institutions” and at the best they lack the human touch. The touch of a friendly hand has telegraphed a heart's message all down the ages that was never meant to be superseded by anything in heaven or out of it. It is one of our exclusive privileges as distinguished from all else in nature around us, and in our own phraseology it is “up to us” to take advantage of it on the many unique occasions that arise especially during the immigration season.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Postage prepaid,
Canada and Great
Britain,
\$1.00 Per Year.

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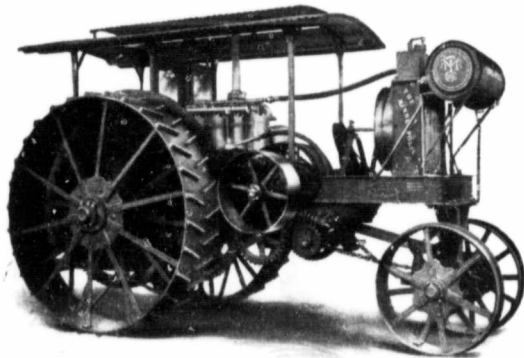
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All Subscriptions must be paid for in advance and are positively discontinued at date of expiration unless renewed.

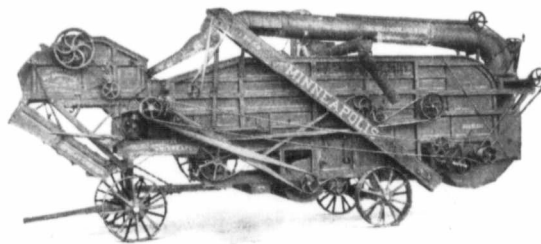
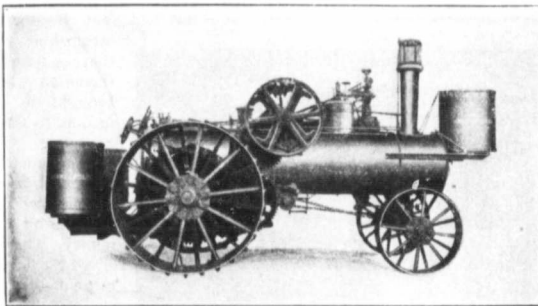
Advertising copy in order to secure good position should be in our hands not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of issue.
Advertising rates furnished on application

"The Great Minneapolis Line"

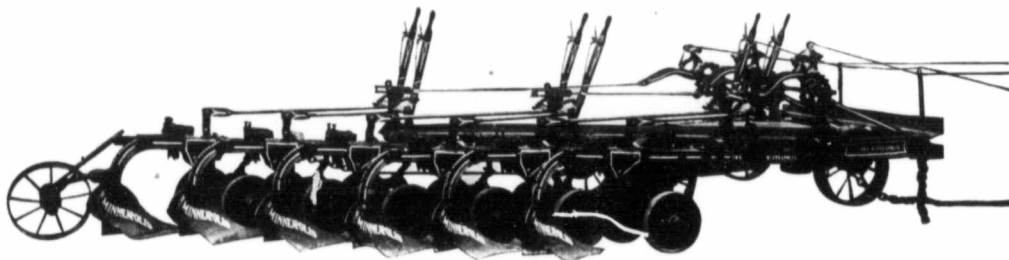
Has stood the test for upwards of 25 years. It has made us many staunch friends among threshermen and farm power users. The Line throughout is built of high grade material by skilled practical mechanics, which ensures it a long life and ensures the purchaser big profits and prestige in his community. Let us show you the Line before you place an order, you will then be convinced. 1914 catalogs now ready for distribution.



The Minneapolis 25 horse power four cylinder vertical farm motor is designed for use by the ordinary farmer. It is constructed of the best material obtainable, regardless of cost. Steel is used in place of cast iron where it is practical throughout, thus combining the greatest strength with the lowest possible weight.



The Old Reliable Minneapolis — An Outfit to be proud of



The very latest in a light, durable power lift plow. Like the other articles of our product it is built to do honest work. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

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EDMONTON



MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA



BY W.C. McKILICAN B.S.A.

No. 1.—Introductory Article

ON all sides we hear the advocacy of "Mixed Farming." People who have for many years thought Western Canada good for wheat production only, are now shouting "the farmer should go in for 'Mixed Farming,'" while others who preached and practised the raising of live stock when no one would listen to their doctrine or respect their judgment, now have the pleasure of seeing their opinion becoming that of the majority.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Manitoba Government join forces to send forth a "Mixed Farming" car, and—what is still more illustrative of the change of spirit—the farmers fill the car at every point and show the greatest interest in rotation of crops, stock raising and other mixed farming topics discussed.

The Editor of the "Canadian Threshman and Farmer" in asking for a series of articles on "Mixed Farming" says, "We feel that there is a need for this sort of thing, in fact our subscribers tell us so." It is apparent that the day of exclusive grain growing in Western Canada is drawing near its end, and that the popular opinion calls for a change in the direction of a more diversified, safer and more permanent system of agriculture. And to that system is applied the term "Mixed Farming."

What is "Mixed Farming?"

Farm products are usually marketed in one or other of two forms i.e. soil products and animal products. Grain growing may be taken as an illustration of the marketing of soil products, and dairying may serve as an illustration of the conversion of soil products into animal products and the marketing of the latter.

Mr. McKillican has kindly consented to furnish "The Canadian Threshman and Farmer" with a series of 24 articles on "Mixed Farming in Western Canada" of which this is the first and introductory article. Following is a complete list of the subjects he proposes to deal with:

2. Mixed Farming in Relation to Farm Profits and Economic and Social Conditions.
3. The Effect of Mixed Farming on the Land.
4. Grain Crops under Mixed Farming.
5. The Growing and Handling of Grasses.
6. Leguminous Crops, their Peculiarities and Value.
7. Alfalfa.
8. Red Clover, Alsike.
9. Hoed Crops, their value, Methods of Growing.
10. The Handling and Storing of Fodder Corn, The Silo.
11. Pasture and Soiling Crops.
12. Rotation of Crops, discussion of general principles.
13. Crop Rotations for Western Canada.
14. The Cultivation of the Land under Mixed Farming.
15. Farm Management under Mixed Farming.
16. Selection of Kinds and Breeds of Live Stock.
17. Dairying.
18. Beef Raising.
19. Horse Raising.
20. Pig Raising.
21. Sheep Raising.
22. Poultry and Bees.
23. Plans and Arrangements for Barns, Buildings, Grounds and Fields.
24. The Marketing of Mixed Farming Products.



Home and portion of stock barns of a representative Manitoba farmer J. J. King, Crystal City

Mixed Farming we take to mean a system of farming in which both soil and animal products are marketed. It might also be taken to include farming where all the soil products were converted into animal products but several different types of animals were used.

It is thus a very comprehensive term and may include many types of farming. It may vary from the grain farm with a few animals to consume by-products as one extreme, to the highly organized livestock farm where the sale of grain has been entirely eliminated, as the other extreme. Mixed Farming is not necessarily good farming, in fact it may be

very bad farming, but it is a system by which good farming on a permanent profitable basis is possible if the farmer applies the necessary energy and brains.

Pioneer Days in the West

When Manitoba and the older parts of Saskatchewan were first settled about thirty years ago, the people who took up land were mostly from Eastern Canada and Great Britain. They had been accustomed to mixed farming in their home lands and for some years many of them kept cattle as well as grew grain on their new homesteads. Markets were poor in those days, but they were equally poor as regards both live stock and grain so for quite a

number of years a good deal of mixed farming was practised in the West.

Development of Wheat Growing and Ranching

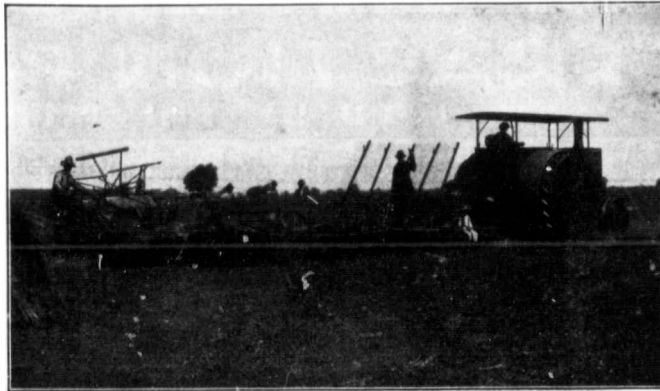
Then followed a great period of development along two different lines. In the Eastern portion of the prairie region, wheat growing made great strides; on the Western plains and in the foothill country of the Rocky Mountains a great development of the ranching industry took place. Markets were found in Great Britain for the wheat grown. Canadian wheat established a great reputation for quality. Great business interests took hold of the buying and shipping of wheat and built elevators and steamships for that purpose. Canadian wheat brought a large income to Canada each year.

Unfortunately at first the farmers did not get a fair share of this money. Then followed the development of the farmers' organizations, which through organized effort brought about legislation and cooperation and enabled the farmers themselves to realize more of the proceeds of the sale of their grain. All these changes made possible the building up of a great grain producing country, where wheat is King.

During this great development of wheat growing, and even before it started, the market for live stock compared very unfavorably with that for grain. The great development of the Western ranches brought forth a supply of the most cheaply produced cattle, grown on land which cost the users nothing or practically nothing and raised without buildings or any feed but the grass which the stock gathered for themselves. Against such competition the man on valuable, arable land, who must grow

Continued on page 26

Plow, Sow and Reap at One Operation



L. D. Baker, Sikeston, Mo., with an Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor, plows, harrows, drills, rolls and harvests at one operation.

That's what Mr. L. D. Baker did with his Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor. Mr. Baker, coming from Sikeston, Missouri, had to be "shown." He's now showing the farm power users of the world that there's only one real Tractor, the

Aultman-Taylor 30.60

Read His Letter. It's Interesting Reading.

"When a machine will do enough work to make an agent of this machine ask the question you asked me the other day when you handed me that post card showing all the work that I was doing with this machine at one time, it proves that there must be more to this machine than even the builders knew.

"Of course, I realize that you have been working for other machinery companies for so long that your ideas have gotten in a groove. You will have to get them out of that groove to keep up with the Aultman & Taylor Tractor.

"Your question was, 'Did you really do all this work at one time and do it with satisfaction?' Now I will acknowledge that the tractor fooled me. When they started it up the first time the plows of course went into the ground gradually. I expected to hear a pretty heavy exhaust by the time all the plows got into the proper depth, but I couldn't tell any difference. Then I thought I would just watch and see what it would do when it stopped and they had to start it with all the plows buried in the ground. Again, I was surprised for I could scarcely tell any difference. I knew enough about gasoline machinery to tell that there was a large amount of reserve power there yet. I have only one complaint to make about the tractor and that is that I haven't land enough to keep it busy for long enough part of the season. I expect to do some work for my brothers next season and that will probably do away with this objection.

"I find that it is necessary to use disc machinery to work our sandiest soils, such as our watermelon lands. But I really believe disc machinery will be an advantage on this class of soil for the reason that there is danger of breaking this class of soil too deep with bottom plows. If you will advise the use of disc machinery on sandy land and the regular 14-inch bottoms on all other kinds, I don't think there is any danger of your making too many promises on what this tractor will do.

"The three greatest points that this tractor has over others are: First - Larger bore and longer stroke of cylinders than any other tractor of same rated horse-power than I have ever seen described. Second - The direct drive, due to horizontal cylinder and all spur gear, thereby doing away with all bevel gear and transmission gear. Third - A loose axle running in boxings, instead of drive wheels turning on a stationary axle.

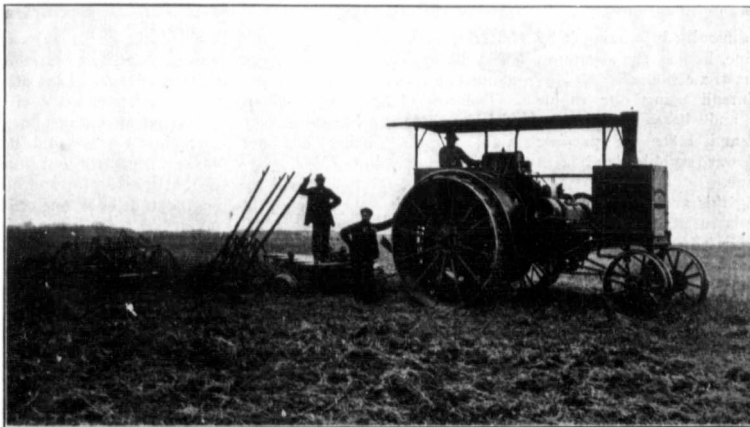
"Some of the tractors that I examined had one of these necessary points but none of them more than one. These three points are important enough to sell the Aultman-Taylor Tractor every time the customer makes a comparison and gives proper weight to the importance of plenty of power, the first point; simplicity of transmission of this power, the second point; and durability of the running gear which the third point insures."

Sikeston, Mo.

Yours truly,
L. D. Baker.

This is just one of many similar letters we have received from proud users of AULTMAN-TAYLOR GAS TRACTORS. If you want a Tractor that will do your work quicker, cheaper and better than any other Tractor on the market, by all means investigate the AULTMAN-TAYLOR 30-60.

Be sure to send to-day for Catalog and other descriptive literature. Use the coupon or drop us a post card. Don't delay. Do it now.



COUPON

Please send me Catalog and interesting literature about the Famous Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor.

Name

P.O.

Prov.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co.

Lock Box No. 64, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Sole builders of the Aultman-Taylor "Starved Rooster" Line of Threshing Machinery

BRANCHES: Minneapolis, Minn.; Great Falls, Mont.; Calgary, Alta., Can.; Regina, Sask., Can.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

TRACTION PLOWING

AS TOLD BY THE MEN WHO DO IT

An Economic Division of Labor

Dear Sirs:

In reply to yours of recent date, re my experience with traction engine work, I will try to give you a brief description. I have a 25 h.p. type D. I. H. C. single cylinder engine which uses about 25 gallons of gasoline per day when threshing, about two gallons per acre for stubble plowing and varies in breaking as the land has more or less scrub on it. I use about two barrels of water per day.

In seeding I have two men with the outfit and a man and team to haul out seed and water and do the odd jobs around the farm. The cost for labor, oil and gasoline was about 50c per acre for seeding, and 75c per acre for stubble plowing or to make a fair job on discing sod.

In seeding, discing or harrowing, I start around the field, along a narrow field prepared to avoid short turns as much as possible. In seeding I had a two-wheeled truck with draw bar 24 feet long on back to attach seeders and harrows to, also carrying a few bags of seed on the truck. In this way, with a man to fill the seeders and look after them and the harrows we only stopped about every hour to pick up a few bags of seed, so we did not lose much time as we only took the seeder shoes out of the ground when the ends of the field were too narrow to turn without sowing some of the land twice on the corners. The seeders left a narrow strip unseeded which the attendant sowed by hand and the harrows covered it.

I do not consider that the engine passing over the ground is detrimental to raising a good crop.

Yours truly,
T. W. Robson,
Manitou, Man.



Gentlemen:

In reply to your recent letter, I endeavor to give you as near as possible our experience with the traction engine.

It was just last Fall when we got our engine, therefore, as yet we have done no work with it excepting threshing.

Our engine is an International

45 h.p. 19-2 Mogul, and a 33-52 inch separator. It took 42 gallons of gasoline per day at 29½c per gallon, and two gallons of standard gas engine oil per day at 90c per gallon.

It takes about two barrels of water per day. When the grain was in good threshing condition, we used eight stook teams, four pitchers in the field, and two spike pitchers, separator man and engineer, and one man and team to draw supplies for engine and cook car.

Our cook car is on skids, and



Where the Tractor is King

had no difficulty in moving it by the engine, behind the separator, by means of a cable.

We intend using our engine discing and harrowing in the Spring, and later we purpose plowing our stubble land with the engine.

Hoping this account of our experience is satisfactory, and that you receive it in due time for the magazine, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
John A. Jeffrey,
Herschel, Sask.



No Injury to the Land

Gentlemen:

I have a 25-60 Hart-Parr kerosene oil-cooler tractor. It is a very good engine, but it has several weak points. I do not like the way the governor is put on the engine, and do not like the way the cylinders are fastened at rear, and the oil batteries are in a poor place.

In breaking prairie sod, I use from four to five gallons of kero-

sene per acre, and in stubble from two and a half to three and a half, depending on the length of furrow, and kind of soil, etc. I use on an average of forty-five gallons for a ten-hour day, of both kerosene and water.

I have three men and one team for plowing, one man to run engine, one man on plows, and one man and a team to haul oil and water. Of course teamster could be disposed with most of the time and put at other work, or either the engineer or plowman could drive the team to and from feed,

two sections Emerson disc plows, six discs to a section. I may say here that disc plows are used exclusively in this part of the district as the soil is very heavy and good work cannot be done with the mouldboard plow. Our first work with the engine was in breaking sod and it pulled the twelve discs cutting a width of about 8 feet without difficulty, and turning over from 15 to 18 acres per day and using a little less than three gallons of fuel oil per day. We use the silver star fuel oil and the standard gas engine lubricating oil and I find that they both work satisfactorily. In plowing stubble we take off one disc from each section and shift the remaining discs so that the ten discs cut the same width as the twelve discs cut in plowing sod.

The consumption of fuel oil is a little less in plowing stubble than in breaking sod. In discing we use three inthrow and three outthrow horse disc harrows and double disc about 60 acres per day.

We did not go to the expense of getting the engine disc harrow but purchased instead as stated above six horse discs of sixteen discs each. We fastened a piece of timber 4 x 8 x 20 to the draw bar of the engine. To this we hitched the three pairs of disc-harrows. The centre pair a little in advance of the others and we did splendid work with them.

Having an interest in a steam threshing rig we did not purchase a separator, but a neighbor bought a separator and hired our engine to drive it, one of my sons taking charge. The separator was a Nicholas Shepard, 32 inch cylinder and the engine had plenty of power to drive it and gave the owner of the separator complete satisfaction.

The traction engine has come to stay. We may not have the very best make of engine, but it is good enough for us. It does all the heavy work on 960 acres of land and has plenty of time to help the neighbors.

Yours truly,
Geo. Lamb,
Moose Jaw, Sask.



Tractor Has Come to Stay

Dear Sirs:

In April, 1911, we purchased a 22-45 Hart-Parr oil tractor and

The men not fired with ambition generally are with promptness.

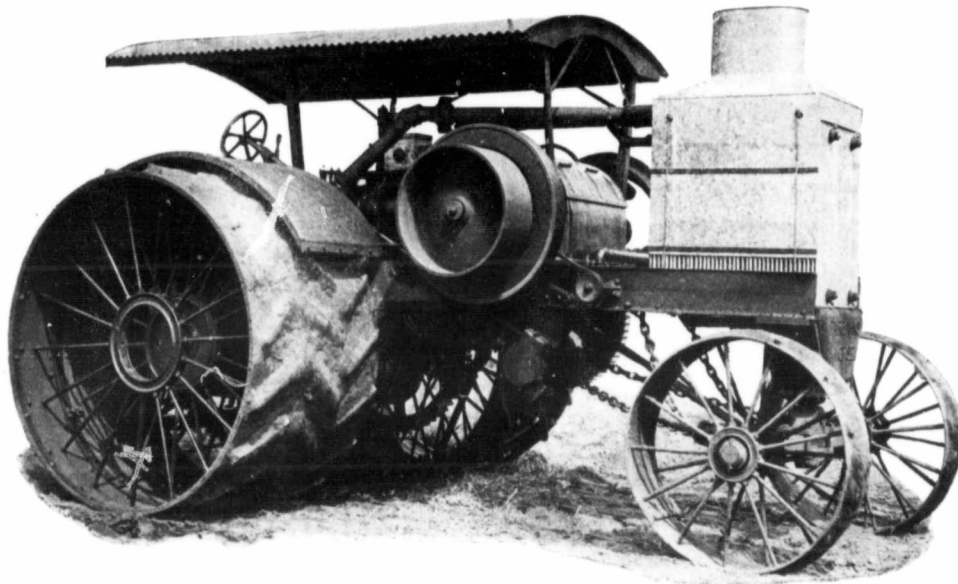
Ru

The Fa

T
Win

Runs like a Watch-Pulls like a Locomotive

☐ The 30-60 Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor here illustrated has a guaranteed draw-bar pull of 9,000 lbs. ☐ It is easy to start and runs with a minimum of vibration. ☐ It uses low-grade fuel and is built to last.



The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

“Approved by the User.”

YOU know farming. WE know Oil Engine building. We believe that it would pay us both to get together. We won't attempt to tell you how to farm, but if you will give us opportunity we can tell you many reasons why the Fairbanks-

Morse Oil Tractor would be a good thing for you to have on your farm.

☐ Write us for our Tractor Catalogue—or we will gladly give you any other information you desire on this subject.

WE MANUFACTURE Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P. Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P. for all purposes. Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3/4 to 100 H.P. Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders. Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose. Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use. Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

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Course in Gas Engineering

Conducted by PROF. W. J. GILMORE

Governors

CONTINUOUS impulses would soon accelerate the speed of internal combustion engines, beyond a safe speed, if there were not some provision made to govern them. This, however, is not true if an engine were fully loaded. The two common methods employed to govern the farm engine is what is known as the "hit and miss" and "throttling." An engine equipped with either type of governor must be provided with governor balls, which tend to fly out with increased speed. In flying out they cause the movement of some part of the governing mechanism which either causes the exhaust valve to be held open or the mix-

To change the speed of an engine governed as shown by Fig. 1 it is necessary to tighten or loosen the nuts, on the governor ball springs. This must be done while the engine is not running. By putting more tension on the springs, the centrifugal force must be greater to throw the balls sufficiently for the detent to engage to hold open the exhaust valve.

Sometimes the metal on the end of the detent arm becomes worn and slips past the catch on the exhaust valve rod.

In Fig. 2 is shown a "hit and miss" governor which operates on practically the opposite principal of the two formerly described. The governor ball in moving lifts the catch and permits an explosion instead of lowering the detent to cut out an explosion. When the speed is above normal the heavy end of the weight flies out and the other end does not touch the catch, and there is no explosion. A screw is provided here for adjusting the speed while the engine is running.

With the "hit and miss" governor it is seen that every time a charge enters the cylinder it is a full sized one and as the engine reaches a speed above normal no charge enters the cylinder, but instead the exhaust valve is held open, the intake valve held closed in many cases, and there must either be a vacuum in the cylinder or it is filled through the exhaust valve. When the engine is running empty or with a light load, it is not getting impulses, but as the speed becomes normal again it again gets a full size impulse. If the engine is working under full load, there are few misses. Thus it is seen that the "hit and miss" governor does not give the smooth running that the throttling governor gives. With the throttling governor, goes just the size of charge that is needed. When the speed is pulled down a great deal, the governor arm opens the valve wide and a full charge rushes into the cylinder. If the speed has only dropped a little the butterfly valve is opened only slightly and a small charge enters. Thus in one case we have

ture or part of it is hindered from entering the cylinder. The former is known as "hit and miss" governing and the latter as throttling governing.

"Hit and Miss" Governor

Fig. 1 shows the working parts of another engine which has the "hit and miss" type of governor. The working is practically the same as the system previously described. The excess speed causes the sleeve (C) to move outward which causes a bevelled portion of it to press upward on the roller (D). This causes the detent arm (E) to move downward at (F) and engage in the exhaust valve rod (H), which holds the exhaust valve open until the speed is again normal.

In Fig. 1, the fly wheel containing the governor balls is removed. The spur pinion (B) on the crank shaft meshes with spur gear (A) with twice the number of teeth, giving motion to the exhaust valve and ignition every two revolutions of the crank shaft.

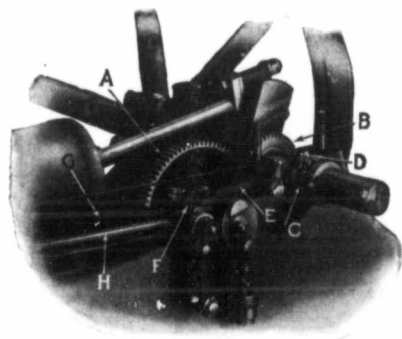


Fig. 1

The Litchfield Down-Low Manure Spreader



The Spreader with the High Under Clearance

Thirteen to eighteen inches of general clearance under the machine and same clearance under front axle as found in the high machines. Compare this with the 8 to 10 inches clearance found under other low-down spreaders.

Don't buy a Sled when you are paying for a Manure Spreader. Any machine soon becomes a sled in muddy and rough ground if it hasn't sufficient under clearance. Most manure spreaders are made too close to the ground and are soon put out of business. Get full details of the special features of this spreader. Its NO-CHOKE BOX, its BULL-DOG CYLINDER. With these our low-down spreader has plenty of traction without making any change in size of wheels and tires.

- A. Spreader medium height 70 bushels capacity \$152.00
- B. Spreader medium height 100 bushels capacity \$160.00
- S. Spreader down-low 80 bushels capacity \$152.00
- Y. Spreader down-low 60 bushels capacity \$140.00

The Litchfield Laundry

Most Complete and Easy Laundry Outfit for the Farm Home

With this ideal and inexpensive power combination, the clothes can be wrung from the rinsing tub to the bluing tub while the Washing Machine is handling another batch of clothes. All done by power at the same moment. It means immense labor saved. Time saved and a great saving of wear and tear on the fabrics being cleaned.

No back-breaking work for the woman. THE ENGINE DOES THE WORK OF TEN TOILING WOMEN.

Send at once for Complete Illustrated literature of this the greatest event in Home Economics since Washing Machinery was first heard of.

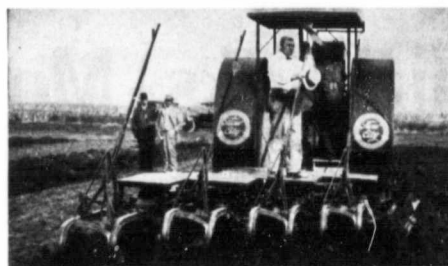
Litchfield Power Laundry \$36.00 Litchfield Electric Laundry \$78.40

All prices quoted are for cash with order. Address all inquiries to Winnipeg.

Burridge Cooper, Ltd. Sole Canadian Agents Winnipeg

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

"FLOUR CITY" TRACTORS



Power and Economy

Combined with staunch construction, simplicity and light weight are some of the strong points that have made the "FLOUR CITY" popular and places it in advance of all others, as the most complete and practical of farm tractors.

The "FLOUR CITY" line for 1914 consists of four sizes, viz., 15, 20, 30 and 40 draw-bar horse power, which gives you a power suitable for any size farm. They are the latest in traction engineering and embody more good, practical features than any other tractor on the market.

The "FLOUR CITY" is not a so-called assembled tractor, but with the exception of a few accessories, it is manufactured in our own factory and under persistent and conscientious development has made possible, practical and economical power farming.

If interested, send for descriptive catalog.

828 44th Avenue, North

KINNARD-HAINES CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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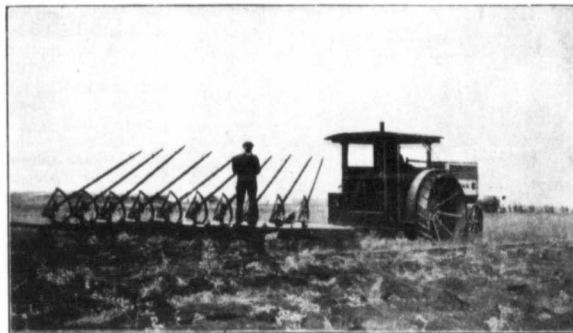
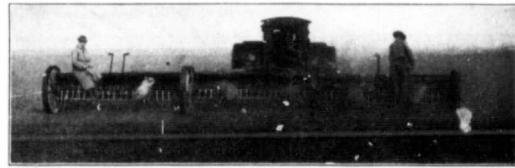
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From Start To Finish

FROM the beginning to the end of the year, in every month, International Harvester oil tractors reduce the expense of heavy farm work—plowing, disking, harrowing, grubbing, harvesting, threshing, hauling, and furnishing power for stationary machines.

To know the remarkable capacity and year-round efficiency of International tractors send for our tractor catalogues. They explain all the features to you—the power engine starting system, the throttling governor, the dust and grit proof engine, the simple construction, the ease of operating, etc. They tell you how the modern tractor has revolutionized field and farmyard belt and drawbar work—saving time, labor, and money.



I H C tractors are simple and strong. They are built in several styles and all sizes, from 6-12 to 30-60 h.p. operating on kerosene and gasoline. The I H C line also includes all styles of general purpose engines from 1 to 60 h.p.

Write to the nearest branch house address below for instructive illustrated catalogues of I H C tractors and engines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

Western Branch Houses

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

a full size impulse, while in the other we have a small or large one as needed to keep the speed normal. It is readily seen that in one case the number of impulses is equal to the revolutions of the fly wheel divided by two, if it is a four cycle engine and in the other case, it is necessary to subtract the misses to get the total impulses per minute.

Tests show that one type of governor is about as economical as the other, but the "hit and miss" governor does not give as steady running, and for that reason is not so desirable to install as a Farm Lighting engine, or other places where a steady power is needed. On a majority of small four cycle engines will be found the "hit and miss" type as it is the cheaper equipment.

The butterfly valve which controls the amount of mixture entering the cylinder may stick and remain open or closed as the case may be and the engine speed will not be normal. In this case the valve must be straightened or a new one put in. In cold weather

when the oil cools on the governor sleeve the engine may race with either system of governing as the governor arm may not close the butterfly valve or the detent may not unhook, letting the exhaust valve close or allow it to hook up. Racing of the motor must be looked for, especially

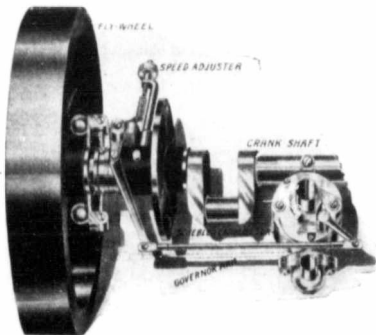


Fig. 2.

when operating a new engine as the paint may cause the governor to act, and a great deal of damage can be done in a small time if a gas engine is run at a greater speed than it was designed to run at.



Importation of wheat from China is the latest joke

Beecher's Farm Creed

THE famous preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, edited an agricultural paper at one time, and published in it, three-quarters of a century ago, the following farmers' creed, which is a good one for the farmer of to-day:

We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be liberally fed.

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making the farmer and the farm both glad at once.

"We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it—all the better with a sub-soil plow.

"We believe that every farmer should own a good farmer.

"We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

"We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clean conscience.

"We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation or who drink whisky until honest people are ashamed of them."



Owner of Car—"Why did you leave your last place?"

Chauffeur—"The guy I worked for went crazy. Started shingling his house when his car needed new tires."

MEN WANTED AT ONCE TO ATTEND

the Chicago School of Gasoline Engineering in Winnipeg; to learn to operate and repair gas tractors, automobiles, auto trucks, also stationary, marine and tractor gasoline engines; only a few weeks required to learn. We have our own free employment agencies in most every large city in Canada and the U.S.A. Our school is steam heated, equipped with every modern machine used in connection with automobiles and gas engines; our head instructor is employed by the city of Winnipeg to lecture evenings on "Gasoline Engineering" at the city public technical school. Call or write for free illustrated literature.

Main Street (opposite City Hall), Winnipeg (Upstairs)

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

"QUALITY FIRST" IN LUBRICATION

We want every user of Oils and Greases to read this article carefully as it will save him considerable money—EDITOR

IT IS less speculative to lend money to a stranger than to buy oil from him. Some of our readers may be inclined to doubt this statement, but those who belong to that fortunate class who have never been "stung," are decidedly in the minority. When you loan money to a stranger, you have at least a slim chance of having it repaid at some future date and your responsibility in any case ends with the loss of money. When you purchase oils from a stranger representing a house about whom you know nothing, the chances are you will receive poor oil and you have not only lost your money but you have ultimately a bunch of trouble on your hands represented by machinery partially ruined by poor lubrication. The loss of time in getting things running smoothly again would in itself pay for the difference you might have to pay for good oil many times over.

There is a reason for everything. Price is responsible for much expensive, and usually poor, lubrication. Price appeals to many buyers, yet price does not make the oil any more truly than clothes make the man. It is utterly impossible to get quantity and quality at the same time for the same money. Another reason for poor lubrication is the fact that you cannot tell anything about an oil by looking at it. It is safe to say that not over five hundred men out of our entire population of eight millions in Canada are really capable of choosing the best oil for a specific purpose, even with all the tests laid before them. How then can a thrasherman judge the qualities of an oil by "tasting it," "noting the drop," or rubbing it between his fingers. An Ohio oil refiner was once heard to remark that "Oils are like women, sometimes the best looking are very bad actors." There is considerable truth in this statement, as many people know to their cost.

Bogus tests and high sounding titles for oils sometimes appeal to many buyers. This is usually where the "stranger" comes in because "low prices" are seldom in his line. His line of talk is along the line of "highest fire test oils on the market" or "one drop of my oil goes as far as two drops of any other kind." Statements from salesmen representing firms you have never heard of before should be treated with skepticism, until proven correct. Usually they are sent out by what are known as "desk jobbers." The next year the "desk jobber" changes the name of his concern and sends a new salesman over the ground, knowing that if the old salesman called again he would likely be sent home in a

coffin. The leading lines—all of them well-known brands—of the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited are Lily White Engine Kerosene, Rex Motor Spirit, National Light Coal Oil, Black Beauty Axle Grease

and this company recently erected an auxiliary warehouse to carry their well-known lines of "Economy" paints and "Sterling" varnishes. Their Winnipeg storage tanks hold upwards of 500,000 gallons of refined

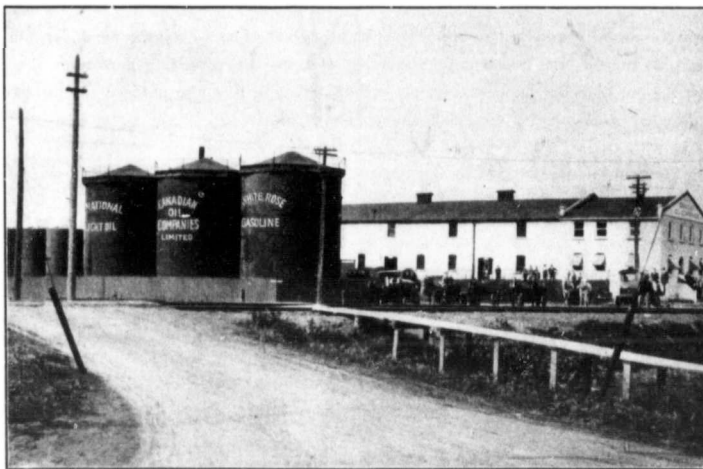
steamers and tank cars were used in great numbers to get the finished product to their distributing warehouses. Then the expected happened. The public soon began to see the difference between the poor oil they had been getting and the quality lines sold by the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited. The brands established by the company soon became household words and to-day instead of one refinery being operated, the company now has five running day and night, besides many additional warehouses in order to supply the demand made on them for their goods.

Again the expected happened. Imitators sprang up like mushrooms overnight. Some concerns tried to get as near to their brands in name as possible. Others tried to imitate their advertising, etc., but once the consumer had tried the products of the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited and then got "Stung" by the imitators, he was more than ever wary of being caught again. It is a true saying which reads "an imitation rarely, if ever, equals the original."

Their well-known brand "White Rose Motor Gasoline" needs no introduction to most of our readers. The company claim that through a special system of redistillation they remove all the heavy ends and carbon from this gasoline, and by so doing, make the gasoline so "pure and lively" that it will develop from 25% to 35% more power than any other. While it costs a little extra by the gallon yet it costs less to use by the job, as it goes further and never causes trouble.

We personally request every reader of this magazine who will likely be using oil to get in touch with the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, without further delay. When writing them, do not forget to mention the following:—Your name and address, name of engine you want the oil for and number of gallons of each kind of oil you may need. You will receive a prompt reply, and the information obtained will pay you for your trouble many times over.

The company issue a cordial invitation for you to visit their plant and offices at Elmwood, Winnipeg. The Manitoba division of the company is handled by Mr. Ira T. Peacock, who has been identified with the company for a number of years. The Saskatchewan division is under Mr. E. B. Humphries, whose headquarters are at Regina, Sask., and the Alberta division is under the management of Mr. H. C. Baker, Calgary, Alta.



Winnipeg Plant of the Canadian Oil Companies Limited

and National Carbonless Motor Oil. The company will furnish prices and samples of their products on request and the guarantee which accompanies each sale is that if the goods are not as represented they can be returned at the company's expense and your money refunded plus freight paid.

"Quality" is the first thing to look for in oils. There is only one way a thrasherman can be sure that he is getting what he pays for and that is to buy his oils from some reputable house. A concern with a big investment in this country have their reputation at stake and they will "go slow" before sending out goods that give trouble because on their reputation depends the ultimate success of their business.

On this page we reproduce a cut of the Winnipeg plant of one of the most reputable firms in the oil business, viz.: the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited. This plant is conceded to be the most up-to-date of its kind and is a fair sample of the type erected by the company in almost every large city in the Dominion of Canada. This oil warehouse has over 45,000 square feet of floor space. In addition to

oils and gasoline; thus they are in a position to make prompt shipments at all times.

The Canadian Oil Companies, Limited are originators of the "Quality First" idea. When they first commenced business they investigated the crude oil fields. They found that the Pennsylvania fields offered the best crude and immediately secured control of an available supply of this commodity for many years to come. You cannot make a good suit of clothes out of a poor piece of cloth, neither can you make good oil out of poor crude. The next step was to erect one of the most modern refineries on the continent, installing a perfect system of pipe lines from the source of supply to the refinery. This refinery was equipped with a thoroughly modern and up-to-date chemical laboratory where every ounce of oil was tested in the most modern way and a staff of analytical chemists were kept busy improving their oils and keeping them up to the height of perfection.

In order that their products would reach the consumer undiluted, the company established a chain of warehouses from one end of the country to the other. Tank



IRA T. PEACOCK
Manager, Manitoba Division
Canadian Oil Companies Limited

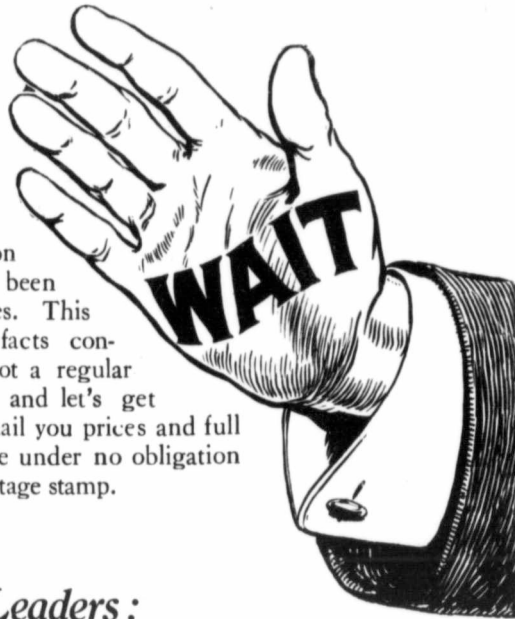
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Mr. TRACTION OWNER!

Get our prices and Literature before placing your order for

Oils and Greases

During the past year we saved many traction owners hundreds of dollars, which might have been lost had they purchased inferior oils and greases. This year it is our desire to acquaint you with the facts concerning OUR QUALITY LINE. If you are not a regular customer of ours, WRITE US AT ONCE and let's get acquainted. On receipt of your letter we will mail you prices and full particulars of our various products. You will be under no obligation to purchase and it will cost you nothing but a postage stamp.



Here are a few of our Leaders :

White Rose Motor Gasoline

Acknowledged everywhere as the highest grade gasoline made. Develops from 25% to 35% more power than any other, AND IS THE ONLY DOUBLE DISTILLED PRODUCT OF ITS KIND ON THE MARKET.

Lily White Engine Kerosene

A high grade product for internal combustion use in Rumely, Hart-Parr and other oil engines

Rex Motor Spirit

This is the real, genuine Rex Motor Spirit that gave such good results in 1913. Use it in the place of common engine gasoline as it costs less per gallon and goes further.

WRITE US AT ONCE, or use the coupon below, sending to office nearest to you

Canadian Oil Companies Limited

WINNIPEG, Man.

REGINA, Sask.

CALGARY, Alta.

(CUT OUT ON THIS LINE)

- Mark X opposite items in which you are interested.
- White Rose Motor Gasoline.....
- Rex Motor Spirit.....
- Lily White Engine Kerosene.....
- National Light Coal Oil.....
- Lubricating Oils and Greases.....
- Boiler Compound.....
- Harness Oil.....
- Paints.....
- Varnishes.....

TO CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

Dear Sirs:
Mail me, without charge, prices and literature on items as marked.

NAME

P.O. ADDRESS

Nearest Shipping Station



THE month of February was prolific in farmers conventions and may important matters were discussed.

The gathering of the United Farmers of Alberta may be said to have represented the legislative desires of the farmers of that province, while the agriculture and dairy conventions at Saskatoon were more purely educational in character and dealt more directly with matters on the farm.

The Alberta convention, however, deserves some notice, particularly in reference to the evident desire on the part of a number of delegates for a "third party." Nothing definite along this line was actually done. As the convention progressed it was possible to note the large number of legislative enactments which the present Government of Alberta has put through for the farmers and it was difficult to imagine what more a third party could do for them, than has already been done.

A great deal of interest centered round the question as to whether the Act which has been secured for the establishing of the co-operative elevators in Alberta was truly a co-operative Act. There was a minority report brought in against this Act, and though the majority report afterwards passed by a large majority of the delegates assembled, later the men who claimed that the Act was not purely co-operative had their innings, proving their point,

through President Crerar, of the Grain Growers Grain Co., who was obliged to admit that a company which had a reserve fund, which was the property of the shareholders and could be disposed of by them was not a purely co-operative organization.

The paragraph in the bill for establishing the Alberta elevators is almost identical with the paragraph relating to a reserve fund in the constitution of the Grain Growers Grain Co. Mr. Crerar declared that he did not believe that the country was in a position at the present time to deal successfully with a purely co-operative organization as outlined by those who had brought in the minority report. His advice was for everybody to get a share or more either in the Grain Growers Grain Co. or the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. and in this way share in the profits. The scheme proposed by the minority for the distribution of profits on a purely co-operative basis was as follows:

(a) The annual payment, if any, due the Province shall be first paid out of the revenue derived from the sale of stock (and not out of the profits of the business). The profits of business should be divided as follows:

(b) All current liabilities shall be paid.

(c) If sufficient funds remain, a dividend not exceeding 8 per cent shall be declared on the paid up capital.

(d) If funds still remain a co-operative dividend shall be declared on a pro rata basis according to the business furnished to the company by each shareholder in the company, and as to such pro rata distribution the decision of the directors shall be final and there shall be no appeal therefrom and no action or suit in court shall be maintained with reference to the same.

(e) After dividing the profits in this manner, and before any disbursements are made the shareholders may set aside such sum as they deem meet, as a reserve fund.

Like the Manitoba Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Alberta are very keen on co-operation and there is no doubt that the demand for co-operation in almost everything relating to the farm and the disposal of farm produce is on the increase, and this is as it should be. There is a question, however, that must come up in the minds of all thinking people, and that is the insistent demand by all farmers organizations that everything shall be done for them by the Government.

They have secured their co-operative elevators or something which approximates to them, for which the Government has furnished a large part of the capital. There is much talk now of co-operative packing houses and it seemed to be the idea that the Government should furnish the

capital for these also. It would be well for the farmers if they really set about doing things for themselves.

In Denmark, where co-operation has reached its highest efficiency, it has received very little help from the Government. The Government of Denmark, which is a free trade country, has few sources of revenue and could not have financed these undertakings. The co-operative creameries and bacon factories of Denmark have all been financed by the farmers themselves, and at the time when co-operation was first organized in Denmark, the farmers were not as well off as they are in the Canadian West to-day.

We have about reached the stage in Western development when a few "help yourself" societies might be started with advantage. It is well for Governments to be liberal and to help along educational enterprises in every way possible, but it is questionable whether it is any advantage for the farmers as a class, or any other class for that matter to be so continually spoon fed by the Government.

A remark which was made by one farmer at a session of one of these conventions is, I am afraid, rather too indicative of the attitude of many of them towards the Government, he said "Why should not the Government give us this money it is ours anyway."

Now the Government money does belong to the people, but it belongs to the people as a whole

Big Manufacturers Equip Threshers With Gandy Belts

Here's a Gandy Special Endless Thresher Belt, doing hard work on a Farquhar Threshing Outfit. The Farquhar Company is but one of a number of big thresher manufacturers who feel that 36 years of uninterrupted Gandy success must mean that the Gandy "makes good" under every condition. They know that it is made of the best, heavy weight cotton duck, specially oil-treated, carefully stretched, and thoroughly seasoned before leaving the factory. They have found that it is unaffected by continued exposure to the elements, and that it continues to run straight and true through years of hard service. We keep over 6,000 seasoned Endless Thresher Belts in 100 different lengths and widths always on hand for immediate shipment. Write for our catalog, and a free sample of the "Belt with the Green Edge."

THE GANDY BELTING CO., 733 W. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, Md. NEW YORK OFFICE — 88-90 READE STREET.



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When the Grain is Threshed

You have walked over your fields and seen a considerable amount of grain that was not gathered up by the Stook Pitchers. It is impossible for you to guard against this waste unless your crop is gathered with a

Stewart Sheaf Loader



The Loader gets it all. Nothing can escape our patent "pick-up." It does its work quicker, cleaner and more satisfactory in every way than it can be done with pitchforks and hand labor.

Don't Promise Your Job of Threshing

to any one who does not use a "Stewart Sheaf Loader." If you have never used it on your farm, you will be surprised to find how smoothly it makes everything run.

It has satisfied hundreds of purchasers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Minnesota and North Dakota during the past three years. It will satisfy you if you will but give it a chance. We have hundreds of testimonials on file in our office. Let us send you some from your district. We are waiting to give you full information. Write to-day if you would be in time for 1914 crop.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd.

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

and not to any one section. As a matter of fact, people in the cities pay a larger percentage of the taxes and customs dues and other sources of revenue than people in the country.

Western Canada Live Stock Union

The Western Canada Live Stock Union, which, after very careful consideration, was organized in Calgary last spring and which held a further meeting in Saskatoon on Thanksgiving Day in October, on the 3rd of February presented its claims before the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association in Toronto.

The claims of the West were very ably presented by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Calgary, Dr. Tolmie, of Vancouver and Dr. Bell, of Winnipeg, and as usual the West was told that it was impracticable for it to have any representation on the executive. Mr. Wm. Smith, M.P., graciously "advised the most conciliatory treatment of the situation," and finally a committee composed entirely of Eastern men was appointed to deal with the Western situation, which is tantamount to saying that the West will get nothing from the East.

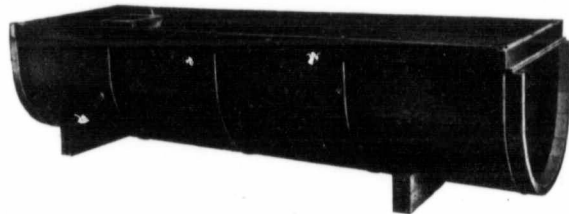
The situation is most regrettable because it simply amounts

to this, that the West will have to organize stud and herd books of its own and no one will suffer more from this than the pig headed Easterners, as it will tend to make Western men buy any pure bred stock which they need south of the line rather than in the East. The scheme of representation which was offered by the West was perfectly easy of operation and abundantly fair, but the whole thing is on a par with the persistent claim of many in the East that the East has paid for the West. A more absurd stand it would be impossible to imagine.

The West was bought with money borrowed by the Dominion Government, that is part of the National debt and for which the West is paying as much as the East. No Eastern lands went to the subsidizing of the national railroads, but the West contributed over 31,000 acres of land. The West does not owe the East one penny. It affords a splendid market for the Eastern breeder, a market which in time to come he will be very sorry he alienated.

Ontario is suffering from a bad attack of swelled head and not until she has got her bumps will she find her place in the scheme of the Dominion. At the dairy-men's meeting in Saskatoon, Wm.

Continued on page 24



When you think Thresher Tank, think

"Saska"

and ask any Implement Dealer in Western Canada, or write us for Special Delivered Price.

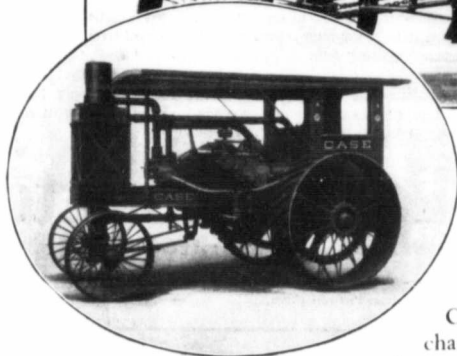
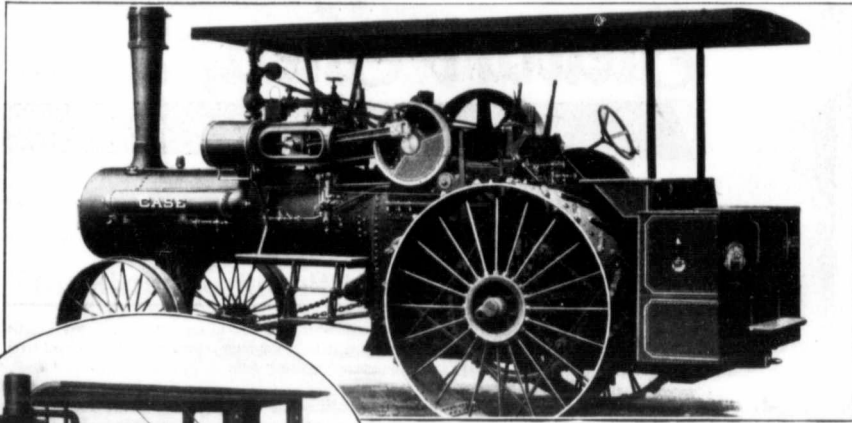
"SASKA" MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED

SASKATOON

SASKATCHEWAN

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

CASE



Business Farmers Say "Case"

You respect the opinions of other successful farmers like yourself. Why do the majority favor and use Case Tractors—steam, gas or oil?

Case Tractors are fitted for their work. They leave nothing to chance. Farmers know to a "T" just what they can expect of them under all demands. They never yet have failed in their own class of work.

Case accessibility and protection of working parts, Case ease of manipulation, free turning and other qualities, Case maximum economy in labor, time and fuel are exclusive features that wise buyers demand. They have found, as you will find, that the Case Tractors are sound investments. They begin to yield profit at the start and keep it up year after year. Any Case Tractor

will deliver the goods. Why be content with imitations when you can have the original? Why buy on guess when you can buy on certainty at a cost to you in the long run far below that asked by our imitators. Why invite doubtful service when you can bank on the honest Case policy that will never fail you. Our catalog is full of information for you. May we send it? Write

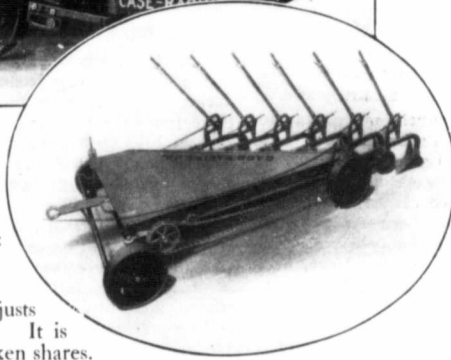
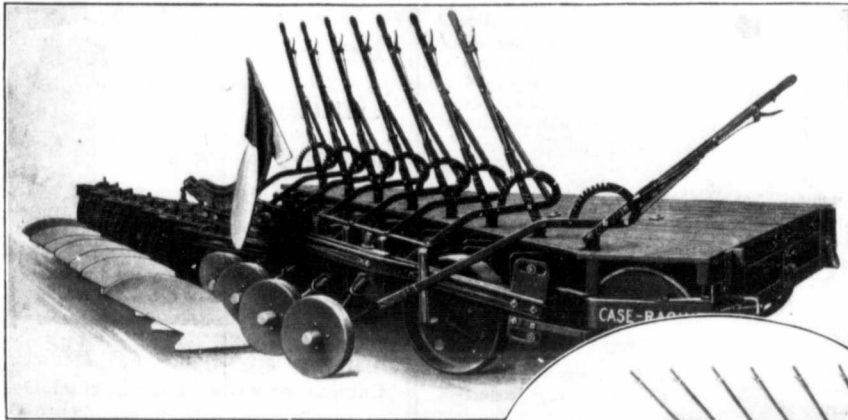


Case Tractors—Steam, Gas and Oil—
With Case-Racine Tractor Gang Plows

J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

741-791 STATE ST. INCORPORATED RACINE, WIS. U.S.A.
CANADIAN BRANCHES TORONTO · WINNIPEG · SASKATOON · REGINA · CALGARY

CASE



The Plow for Profit

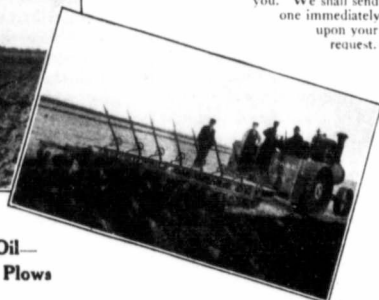
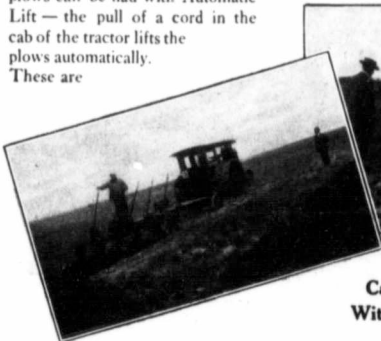
Every Case-Racine Hand-Lift Heavy Duty Tractor-Gang Plow emphasizes the verdict of thousands of business farmers: that it is the plow for profitable operation.

It is a human sort of plow. It meets obstructions and adjusts itself to soil conditions without bother to the operator. It is strong, has few parts and saves you from sprung beams or broken shares. You can get it in stubble and breaker types, with 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 bottoms.

THE CASE-RACINE, JR.

An Automatic-Lift Light Duty Tractor-Gang Plow. Here is a plow fitted for power-plowing on a small scale. Like the Case-Racine, it has features which save breakdown expense. Both plows can be had with Automatic Lift — the pull of a cord in the cab of the tractor lifts the plows automatically. These are

ideal Power Plow investments, because they are built to serve and to serve well. Not for a short time, then to be put on the "junk pile," but for years of service. This distributes their purchase price over years of profitable production — a factor of great importance to the modern user of farm power who figures his costs on a real cost basis. Our Power Plowing catalog will interest you. We shall send one immediately upon your request.



Case Tractors—Steam, Gas and Oil—
With Case-Racine Tractor Gang Plows

J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

741-791 STATE ST. INCORPORATED RACINE, WIS. U.S.A.
CANADIAN BRANCHES TORONTO · WINNIPEG · SASKATOON · REGINA · CALGARY

Continued from page 21

Newman, of Lorneville, Ont. told some very plain truths about how the Ontario creamery butter had deteriorated and how they had paid no attention to this deterioration as long as the demand in the West had made a good market possible. Now they found that they were up against competition with New Zealand and during the past summer their creamery butter had dropped to 22c a lb.

This was because so little attention had been paid to the grading of cream and the grading of butter and he admitted that Alberta had been able to go into Ontario and take the first prizes away, not only from Ontario, but from the famous Eastern Townships butter also. That ought to have been a sufficient lesson for Ontario, that they don't know it all and need to look to their laurels, but apparently it has had no effect. It will be a great pity to have two sets of herd books, but it is, I am afraid, inevitable.

Progressive Saskatchewan

The conventions in Saskatchewan, held at Saskatoon were most encouraging, especially in the line of development of agricultural education. Reference has already been made to the dairy convention, which was one of the most successful ever held. Dairy Commissioner Wilson announced at this convention that for the future all butter going out of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries would be graded, and only that which graded No. 1 would be sold under Government brand. He also announced that there would be a new grade of cream and this would be paid for at the rate of three cents a pound more than No. 1 and five cents more than No. 2.

He further announced that already 5,000 lbs. of Government butter was on order. The number of creameries in operation all winter was most gratifying, as well as the increased make. The commissioner told the dairymen present that while they were up against very keen competition from New Zealand they could by increasing the amount of butter made from sweet cream and maintaining and improving the quality, compete on very fair terms with New Zealand as the Pacific coast traders were anxious to get their butter nearer home, it being imperative that they place their orders for New Zealand butter five to six weeks ahead, which frequently, owing to the fluctuations of the market, left them with a very narrow margin.

It is expected that the decision of the Saskatchewan Government to spend \$500,000 in promoting the live stock industry of the province will have a very inter-

ial help in the increase of dairying. The dairy breeds that will be introduced will be Holsteins and Ayreshires, and for dual purpose breeds, "milking strains of Shorthorns" and "Red Polls." In order to secure any of these dairy cattle, a man must be a member or patron of a co-operative creamery.

Although the regulations under which these animals can be purchased have only just been issued, the Live Stock Commissioner is receiving many applications, especially for the dairy cattle. Anyone who wishes to secure cattle, horses, sheep or swine should write to J. Cochrane Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, for a copy of the regulations. The terms on which cattle are sold are extremely reasonable and it is a golden opportunity to start with good foundation stock.

Hogs in Alberta

Alberta, not only made a record in the matter of hog production during 1913, when more than three times the number of hogs sold in 1912 were shipped from Alberta points, but also has gone a step further and is now in a position to sell hogs continuously all the year round. A very large number of litters came in in October and November and owing to the very mild fall and winter, these litters made excellent progress up to the middle of January and by that time were sufficiently mature to be little affected by the change to colder weather.

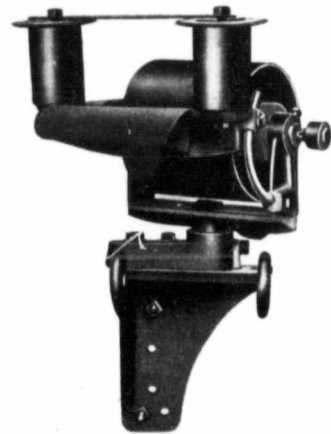
These litters will be ready for market in the spring and there will be a sufficient number of hogs from the litters of midsummer, 1913, to keep the market going until these are ready. The buyers from Seattle arrived opportunely in Alberta to sustain the market, which while not phenomenal has been held at good paying prices all the season.

Live Stock Commissioner Stevens, for Alberta, was careful to point out, however, at the farmer's conventions that should the market to the south be suddenly closed by a future administration, it would leave the hog breeders of Alberta in a bad position and urged taking advantage of the Act passed some time ago by the Alberta Government which provides for the establishing of packing plants under guarantees of 50,000 hogs from a given district. Alberta produces first class hogs and if this bacon were properly cured there would be no difficulty in finding a market for it in Great Britain.

Alfalfa

The City of Brandon, Man. has always been up-to-date in the

When
you
think
Belt
Guide
think



"Saska"

and ask any Implement Dealer in Western Canada, or write us for Special Delivered Price

"SASKA" MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

NO MORE WASHDAY DRUDGERY

You wouldn't think of cutting your grain with a Reaper, yet your wife to-day is probably doing the washing with a Washer; just as much a relic of the past as the old Reaper is.

Make life pleasant for the women folks by buying a Canada Power Washing Outfit, consisting of Canada Power Washer with Wringer, Belt and our new one H. P. Engine, all complete for only

\$52.50

The biggest labor-saving device ever invented.



WRITE FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

The Canada Power Washer has a reversible ball-bearing Wringer, five-year guarantee rolls. Will wash and wring at the same time. All gears are enclosed, no chains to tear the clothes, size of washer tub; inside measurements 12 inches deep by 22 3/4 inches diameter. Will wash clothes in a few minutes for the largest families. Price of washer only \$22.50.

The Gasoline Engine supplied with this outfit is our new one H.P., guaranteed in every respect, and is built on most approved lines. Price of Engine \$32.50. It will run a Pump Jack just as well. We can supply a reliable Double-geared Pump Jack complete with belt for \$7.50 extra.

We Let You Test This Outfit for 30 Days before you need keep it. Send us your order to-day and be convinced that the Canada Power Washing Outfit is one of the best values and labor savers ever made.

When you want the right engine, at the right price, get a "Judson"

C. S. Judson Co., Limited, 179 Market Street WINNIPEG, Canada

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

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Questions for You

How would you like to fix up **your** separator, increase its capacity so it will do **more** and **better** work at **less** expense, be free from break-downs, **fool** proof, and relieve you of the irksome task of trying to get the men to pitch the grain upon the feeder as they should.

How would you like to be able to say to the pitchers "Pile it on as fast and in any way you please" and **know** that your separator would get the grain in an **even** flow **never** too much, **never** too little?

How would you like to **KNOW**, that no teeth or concaves will be broken?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that there will be no **winding** in wet flax?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that the sieves will not carry over any grain?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that the blower on **your** machine will **never** clog?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that there will be **no** litter under the feeder?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that slugging the cylinder **cannot** happen?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that all bundles enter the cylinder **end** first?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that the feeder belt will **not** be burned?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that the pitchers **cannot** plug the cylinder?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that **no** costly repairs will be needed?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that **your** threshing **troubles** are **past**?
 How would you like to **KNOW**, that **you** can make some **Money** for **yourself**?

YOU may **KNOW** all these things just for asking, simply write your name and address below, and mail to us, and we will tell you **HOW**.

Name _____

P.O. _____

Prov. _____

The Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.

DEPT. E., REGINA, SASK.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

matter of helping farmers. There is probably no place in Western Canada where the feeling of friendship between the urban and sub-urban communities are as close as in Brandon and Brandon district. This has been further emphasised by the recent forma-

part of the Brandon business men is progressive and is to be highly recommended to the business men of other districts. It is expected that the seed will be ready for sale at the time of the Winter Fair, which opens in Brandon on March 2.

Excellent prizes are being offered at all of these shows.

Already the manager of the Manitoba show reports number of entries to be ahead of last year. The largest increase being in the classes of fat cattle. The prizes offered for steers fed by boys under seventeen is bringing in a number of entries.

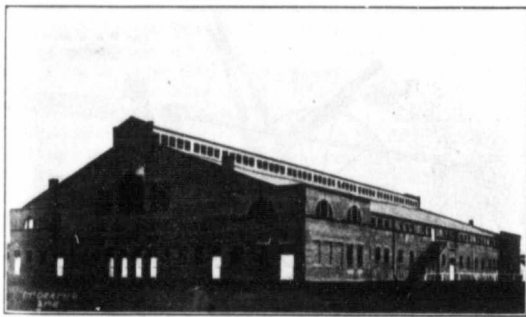
A glance round the whole range of farm activities indicates progress and that the farmers of the Canadian West are looking forward to a good spring season and have their energies centered on improving their methods of farming.



The New Adam

Adam cast the blame for his sin upon Eve, saying, "It was the woman that Thou gavest me." Time has changed this attitude of man toward woman. She has become his most intimate and loving friend, his complement, his spiritual uplifter. If the modern Adam were asked to-day who it was that persuaded him to eat of the fruit of the beauty of holiness, he would answer, even as before, this time without the stain of cowardly equivocation, and truthfully and joyously: "It was the woman that Thou gavest me."

"I'm afraid I'm catching cold," said Kloseman, trying to get some medical advice free. "Every once in a while I feeling an itching in my nose, and then I sneeze. What would you do in a case like that, Doctor?"
 "Well," replied Doctor Sharpe, "I guess I'd sneeze, too."



Edmonton Winter Fair Building.

Absolutely fire proof. The Horse Show, Fat Stock Show and Cattle Sale will be held here, April 7th to 11th.

Winter Fairs

tion of a syndicate of the business men of Brandon to bring in for the use of the farmers of the district a carload of alfalfa seed, from districts in North Dakota, where it is being grown with great success.

The idea is to bring in a carload of seed and sell it to the farmers at actual cost. As acclimatized seed grown in Alberta is selling in the regular way at \$1.00 a lb. this action on the

The winter or spring fairs of the West give promise of being unusually fine. Manitoba will open the ball and will be followed by Regina, Edmonton and Calgary. Edmonton and Regina are both celebrating the opening of new buildings and Regina has added a horse sale, as well as a cattle sale to the attractions. Edmonton will have a horse show, cattle sale and fat stock show.



In deciding which fence you should use for your farm, it is not sufficient to ask yourself which one is the cheapest fence in the market, but which one gives you the best and longest service.

It is not a question of a cent or two, more or less, but it is your duty to find out which fence will give you the best returns.

THE
"Great West" Wire Fencing
 will do it.

Try it and be convinced

The Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
 76-80 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

Distributing Offices:
 Messrs. Reynolds & Jackson, Calgary, Alta.
 Messrs. Pace, Hunt & Giddy, Edmonton, Alta.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

Mixed Farming

Continued from page 12

fodder crops and stall-feed his cattle, could not stay in the business.

These ranchers could sell their cattle at very low prices and still make money. The farmer who considered present profits could not see anything left in raising cattle and as he was making good money at wheat raising, the cattle disappeared. It was probably inevitable; and those who call the wheat grower a miner and robber, and berate him generally, do not usually understand the situation that confronted him.

Had they been here ten or fifteen years ago, they would probably have done exactly the same thing. The farmer on the prairie was a wheat grower by compulsion, whether by choice or not. However, some few in all parts of the country continued to raise live stock for their love of the business, and because they had the foresight to see that they only were farming on a permanent basis and that conditions would swing back and bring a revival of stock raising again.

The Homesteader Ousts the Rancher

Then followed the great influx of settlement into the West. From about 1905 until the present the stream of people into the Canadian North-West has been one of the greatest migrations in the history of the world. Canada became widely advertised as a great wheat producing nation and all these thousands of immigrants came with the one idea of growing wheat and making a quick and easy fortune. Many of the new arrivals were from grain growing districts in the United States. Having depleted the land on which they had been working, they were attracted by the promise of virgin soil on which to repeat the process.

This rush of homesteading drove the ranchers off the government land which they had been using. Their ranches were cut into and circumscribed by the invading homesteaders. As a result, the output of ranch-grown cattle rapidly dwindled. The very severe winter of 1907-08 which killed off thousands of cattle, hastened this process very greatly, partly by reducing the supply of cattle, but principally by causing many of the old ranchers who were wavering, to finally decide to break up the ranch and make way for the farmer.

The number of cattle exported from Alberta from 1906 to 1911 was as follows:

In 1906	74,733
In 1907	42,960
In 1908	61,810
In 1909	67,257
In 1910	51,627
In 1911	11,869

I have not the exact figures for 1912 and 1913 but I believe they are similar to 1911. These figures show a marvellous decrease in output, broken only by a temporary spurt at the time of the sacrifice of female stock incidental to the breaking up of the ranches, after the winter of 1907-08. They illustrate the fact that the formerly great ranches of the West can no longer be counted upon for a supply of beef. They are gone, never to return; their land has been cut up into homesteads. The free range as a factor in beef production has disappeared.

Present Conditions

This depletion of the supply of live stock occurred at the same time as a great increase in population. More meat eaters, but less meat! Such a condition could mean only one thing, a reversal of the flow of meat products. Instead of being an exporter, Western Canada became an importer. The price of live stock changed from being governed by what it would cost to place it on the British market, to what it will cost to bring it in.

We now depend on Australia for our mutton, on the United States for our pork, on Eastern Canada for our eggs and poultry and on New Zealand for our butter. Even in beef which we once shipped out by the thousand car loads, we are barely able to supply our own needs and on occasions have to call on our friends in Ontario to help us out. Western Canada's horse bill for the year 1910 was \$10,000,000 and this does not count horses brought in as settler's effects.

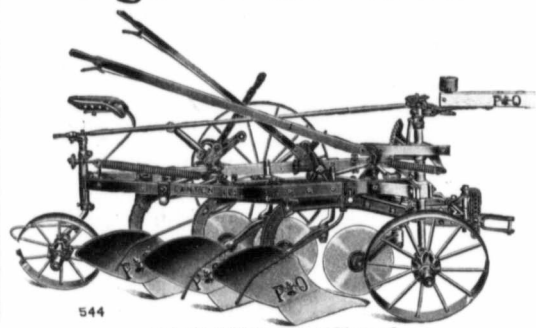
The shortage of live stock, especially of beef cattle occurs simultaneously with a similar shortage in all parts of the world. Especially in the United States, the country whose markets affect us most closely, there is an unprecedented shortage of beef cattle. Beef prices there are mounting to a point hitherto undreamed of. The high prices are causing the sacrifice of female stock that should be kept for breeding, so that the shortage is likely to increase for some time rather than diminish.

Similarly in the production of mutton, the fact that thousands of carcasses of Australian mutton are brought to Canada each year, shows that the disappearance of many of the Western sheep ranches and the multiplication of population has made our home grown supply quite inadequate.

While Australian mutton keeps the price of sheep from reaching such famine heights as beef sees

P & O

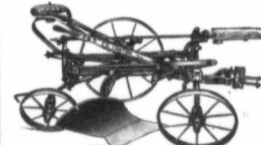
Light Draft Plows



The P & O Three-furrow Diamond

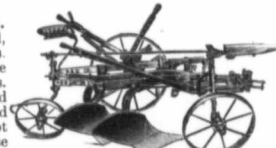
The Three Furrow Diamond is a powerfully built plow for six or seven horses, and is proving exceedingly popular because of its capacity for efficient work and the ease with which it can be handled. Every convenience to be found on modern riding plows can be found on this one.

Diamond Plows are also made in Sulky and Gang (2-furrow). All of them have these characteristics: light draft, high lift, easy working foot lift, perfect bottoms, and an absolutely automatic device for controlling the action of the rear wheel. This device holds the rear wheel rigidly while the plow follows a straight course across the field, but releases it, allowing it to castor freely when turning. When the plow resumes a straight course the rear wheel is again automatically locked until another turn is made.



The Diamond Sulky

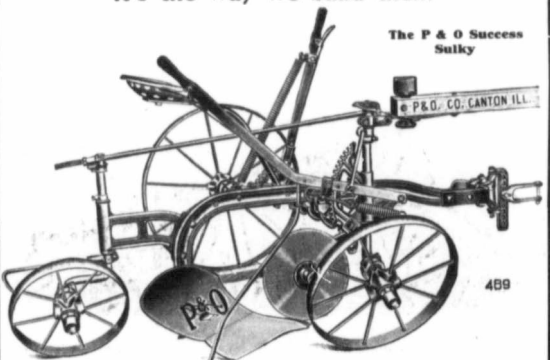
And just a word about bottoms. No plow, however well constructed, can do good work with poor bottoms. P & O Plow Bottoms are made in the P & O Factory, to go on P & O Plows. Every one of them is rigidly inspected by experts, and if the material is found faulty, or the suck or bearing is not right, that bottom is rejected. Because we build every part of every plow that bears the P & O trademark, we can back every one that leaves our factory with an absolutely unqualified guarantee.



The Diamond Gang Plow

with an absolutely unqualified guarantee

"It's the way we build them"



The P & O Success Sulky

The Success is a frameless plow, simple, strong and efficient. The regular Success Sulky is equipped with a double latch lever device on the front furrow axle, having two adjustments, one for regulating the depth and the other for casting the wheels to turn over more or less land. The No. 4 Success Sulky and the No. 3 Success Gang can be furnished with either hand or automatic rear wheel control. The bottom on the Success plows can be set to plow any depth from 2 to 8 inches. They are built in both right and left hand. Any standard type of bottom can be furnished.

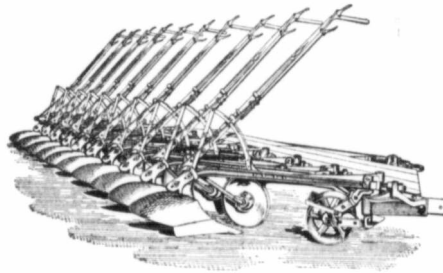
Made by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., U.S.A. International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

inclined to said that price below deed, there raising sh obtainable prices paid lously low operation improved i Hogs ar most likel production higher in Chicago f therefore the high for the may not it is eq mition to will prev local over have a ste prices will present lev eral over all North prices ther made in h increase it made a gr for dairy p For thos location, t more prof than dairy ably high

Buy An Oliver Plow

OLIVER Plows are made to meet Western Canadian plowing conditions. Oliver sulky and gang plows have landed beams which enable you to work four horses abreast with no horse walking on the plowed ground, and without side strain on the beams. Shares and moldboards are correctly curved; the extra high wheels have adjustable bearings and extra wide tires. These features mean light running, long wear, better work—the right plow to buy.



Oliver tractor-gangs are built in 4, 5, and 6-base sections, enabling you to use a gang with any desired number of bottoms. This construction also makes the Oliver tractor-gang the most flexible of all. It follows the engine steadily and plows evenly.

We call your attention here to only a few of the many important features of Oliver plows. You will find just the plow you need in the Oliver line. See and study the plows for yourself at the I. H. C. local agent's place of business. Get a catalogue from him, or write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

inclined to touch, it cannot be said that it has depressed the price below the profit line. Indeed, there is very good money in raising sheep for the prices now obtainable for mutton. While prices paid for wool are ridiculously low it is hoped that by co-operation they may be greatly improved in the near future.

Hogs are the line of live stock most likely to suffer from over-production. Prices have ruled higher in Winnipeg than in Chicago for some years. It is therefore quite possible that the high prices paid for hogs for the last couple of years may not continue. However, it is equally true that admission to the Chicago market will prevent sudden drops due to local over-production. This will have a steadying effect, and hog prices will not go much below present level unless there is general over-production throughout all North America. At present prices there is good money to be made in hog raising. The great increase in city population has made a greatly increased demand for dairy products.

For those situated in a suitable location, there is no surer nor more profitable line of farming than dairying. Profits are probably higher and prices of products

vary less than with meat products.

Horses are a little lower in price just now than two years ago, but are still high, and will go higher again with the relief of the money stringency. Poultry are profitable and always will be for those who know how to handle them. Thus we see in all lines of live stock raising, market prices are such as to beckon the farmer to mixed farming.

At the same time soil conditions are driving him to it. In the year 1911, the Commission of Conservation made a survey of a large number of farms in the various Provinces of Canada. One of the questions asked was in regard to weeds. It was found that on the farms visited in Manitoba, 97 per cent had Canada Thistle and on 46 per cent it was reported on the increase, 95 per cent had wild oats and 69 per cent reported them to be increasing; 55 per cent had stinkweed and on 39 per cent it was reported to be increasing; 31 per cent had Sow Thistle and on 24 per cent it was on the increase. This was in 1911, and certainly no turn for the better can be observed as yet. Saskatchewan and Alberta made a somewhat better showing but that was simply because they are newer, the tendency is in the

same direction, and indeed I am informed that some districts that are comparatively new have little to boast over the older districts of Manitoba.

Another point on which the Commission made inquiries was in regard to increase or decrease of yields. Of all the farmers visited in Manitoba not one had the courage to say that his yields had increased as compared with what he obtained ten years ago or twenty years ago and 46 per cent reported a decrease. The average decrease reported as compared with ten years ago was 11 per cent. As compared with the crops of twenty years ago, the crops of only 9 per cent of these farmers were reported to have suffered no decrease, 50 per cent reported a decrease, the balance did not report. The average decrease as compared with twenty years ago was 14 per cent.

Do you realize what this means? In spite of all our advancement in methods of soil cultivation, in spite of all the improvements in agricultural implements, in spite of the supposedly inexhaustible fertility of our land, in spite of twenty years of actual experience on the same land, the farmers of three of the best districts of Manitoba stated that they were producing on the average 14

per cent less crop from their land than they did twenty years ago. This is rather definite proof that grain growing does exhaust the soil and multiply the weeds and has already done so in Manitoba.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



THE PEERLESS

Braced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Now is the Time to Order



The old reliable dependable Caswell Adjustable Belt Guide Holds the belt steady in every wind that blows. As necessary as a self-feeder. Always on the job. Saves the belt and lasts a lifetime. It has been saving time, labor, belts and money for thousands of threshermen for over a decade. Let it save yours.

Garden City Feeder Company, Regina, Sask.
Distributors for Saskatchewan
The CASWELL AUTOMATIC BINDER HITCH
IS simple & easily attached! Cheap!
Each binder steers itself and cuts as desired on, in-curves, out-curves, round corners, square corners, and points, without any attention whatever.
After three years of success, everybody says "The best at any price". Address to-day,
Caswell Manufacturing Co.
Cherokee, Iowa, U.S.A.

THE CASWELL DISC and DRILL HITCH
IS BUILT IN SIZES FOR ANY tractor. It handles Discs, drills, seeders, packers, harrows, etc., to perfection. The greatest work and worry saver of the age. It will pay for itself every year. No Power Farmer can afford to be without it.
We also manufacture a full line of **Power FARMING EQUIPMENT** including, engine wagon trains, packers, etc. Send a postal card to-day for full information. See your dealer. Dealers send, on your letter head, for contract.



THERE are two kinds of farmers in every neighborhood. Perhaps I should say there are two kinds of individuals residing on the farm, for one kind are not farmers and should not be spoken of as such.

One kind of these individuals or residents on the farm are the farmers who really farm the soil. By this I mean the farmers who try to keep their soils from wearing out by paying back to them as much or a little more fertility than is removed by the crops. They make an effort to know just what each crop takes from the soil and then by a proper system of manuring and crop rotation they return to the soil what was taken to produce the crops. This kind of individuals are the very best and most successful farmers of every neighborhood. They raise the heaviest crops that remove the most fertility from the soil, yet they understand the natural way of maintaining fertility, and their soils are always rich. You can tell the soil farmer by the appearance of his farm, his buildings, his lots and the stock that he keeps. Everything shows the hand of a man who thinks—the hand of one who attempts to pay for everything he gets, whether that thing comes from his soil or from someone else.

Soil Miners, Not Farmers

The other kind of individuals comprise the majority of farmers in every neighborhood. They farm like the beggar begs—they want to get all they possibly can from the soil without having to give anything in return for it. They are soil miners rather than farmers. They seem to think the fertility of the soil was placed there just like the coal in the earth, to be mined out, and when the supply is exhausted all there remains for the owner to do is to move on to newer sections where the soil has not been

Fertility of the Soil and How to Maintain It

By C. C. SHERLOCK

Nine times out of ten the man who robs his soil belongs to the "Poor Pay" class.

mined. These soil miners make no effort to learn what the crops take from the soil and what the best methods are to return what was removed.

If the suggestion is made that they improve their fund of knowledge, they generally reply that they are nothing but plug farmers and do not need any more knowledge than they already have. They raise small crops, yet these small crops, which take but little fertility from the soil, exhaust the soil in a few years until it will not produce profitable crops. You can tell the soil miner by his farm, his buildings, lots and stock as readily as you can tell the soil farmer. Everything shows that he does not think, that he pays no attention to what the soil needs and how to supply those needs with the materials at hand. Nine times out of every ten the man who is considered "poor pay" belongs to the last class. He does not pay his soil what he owes it, and out of force of habit he does not pay his fellows what he owes them.

How to Save Fertility

There are several things the farmer must take into consideration when he sets about to learn how to maintain the fertility of his soil. The first is, what to raise and what not to raise; what to sell from the farm and what not to sell. There are some crops that require less fertility than other crops and still bring the farmer as much money. There

are some crops that sell for practically no more than other crops yet they take from the soil two or three times as much fertility. There are some products that can be produced on the farm which when sold will remove practically no fertility from the soil. However, they can be sold for as much, if not more, than crops that draw heavily on the supply of fertility in the soil.

Make Use of Manure.

There are simple means of maintaining the fertility of the soil even if we do grow and market exhaustive crops, like corn, wheat or cotton.

One of these ways is by the application of manure; that is, every second, third or fourth year make an application of manure to the fields cropped. This plan is usually followed by the truck growers who live close to the large towns or cities where the manure is obtained for hauling from the town barns.

For the farmer who farms several hundred acres this method is not practical. The large farmer generally does not produce enough manure on the farm to keep all of the farm in crop and maintain the fertility in this way. If he keeps stock, he must, therefore, have a part of the farm in grass and forage crops. This would make it an impossibility to keep all of the farm in crop at one time.

Another way of maintaining fertility is by a complete rotation

of crops. This way is practical for a general farmer. What do we mean by a complete rotation of crops? It is a change of crops for a certain period and returning again to the crops originally grown. We know that if but one crop is grown year after year the time will come when the soil will refuse to produce a profitable yield of that crop. This time comes long before the content of plant food is exhausted. We know that if corn and oats are grown alternately the fifth crop of corn will be heavier than the same crop would have been if nothing but corn had been grown every year. The oats take nearly as much plant food as the corn would have taken, yet the change from one crop to another has the effect of making both crops profitable longer than either crop would be if it were grown exclusively.

A simple change of crops, however, is not a complete rotation. A complete rotation must include crops whose natures are directly opposite to those grown before; that is, if you are growing a deep-rooted crop, you must include in the series a shallow-rooted crop; if you are growing a non-cultivated crop, you must include a crop that will admit of cultivation during part of the season; if you are growing a crop that draws heavily on the supply of fertility, you should include a crop that will return fertility to the soil.

Suppose that corn is the principle crop in a section where the reader wishes to practice a complete rotation. Corn is a deep-rooted, cultivated crop. The reader should grow enough small grain, which is shallow-rooted and non-cultivated, to balance the corn, and enough legumes to return considerable of the nitrogen taken from the soil to produce corn and small grain. In

Continued on page 32



OUR TENTH ANNUAL CATALOG

is a Dandy. In addition to explaining fully the mechanical construction of the Gould Balance Valve and the splendid results to be obtained by its use, it also contains other information of value to engine operators.

HOW TO SET A SLIDE VALVE

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Gould Balance Valve Company, Manufacturers of Gould Balance Valves, Enlarge Cutters and Gardner Grain Conveyors, Kellogg, Iowa

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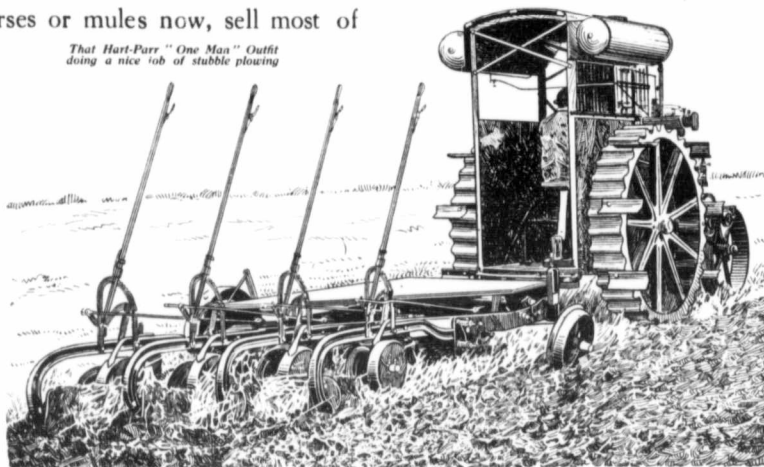
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SPRING PLOWING

Making It Pay

Bigger Profits—Greater Benefits—Endless Satisfaction
Follow the Use of Hart-Parr Power Outfits

If you farm with horses or mules now, sell most of them, invest the money in a Hart-Parr power outfit and let it do all your heavy work-breaking, plowing, discing, seeding, etc. With a Hart-Parr outfit to back you up, you never need worry about having enough power to get your rush spring plowing done right and on time. You can make it a bigger profit paying operation than ever before. The tireless capacity of a Hart-Parr outfit enables it to do every kind of traction and belt work on time, do it right and finish it without delay. The countless worries and many hours of hard drudgery it will save you—and the increase it will make in your crops—go a long way towards paying for it, even in the first year. Every day is a dividend day when you do your spring plowing with a

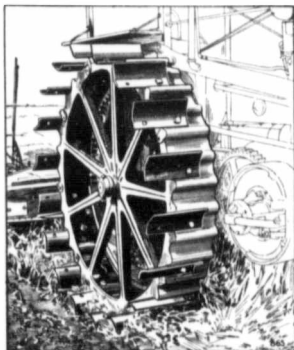


That Hart-Parr "One Man" Outfit doing a nice job of stubble plowing

HART-PARR & HART-PARR

-OIL TRACTOR- SELF AND HAND LIFT PLOW

The One-Man Outfit, illustrated above, replaces 10 to 12 sturdy horses. One man handles the entire outfit from the engine platform. You save the plowman's board and wages. There is no back-breaking work



Driver equipped with "Hold Fast" extension lugs. Note how they cut into the ground and pull out straight away, without tearing up the soil

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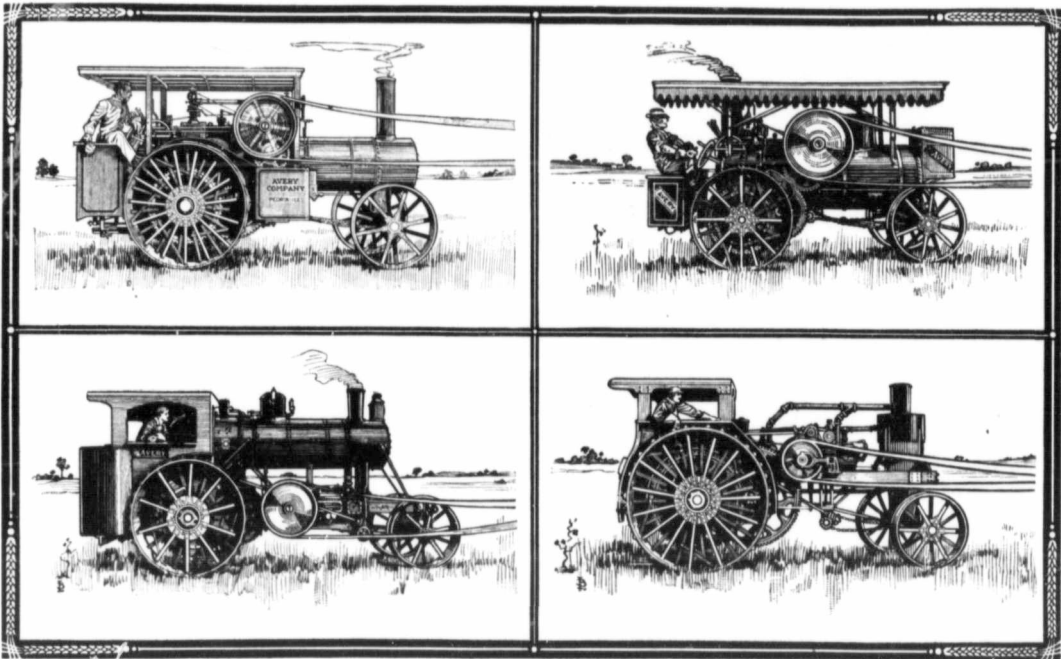
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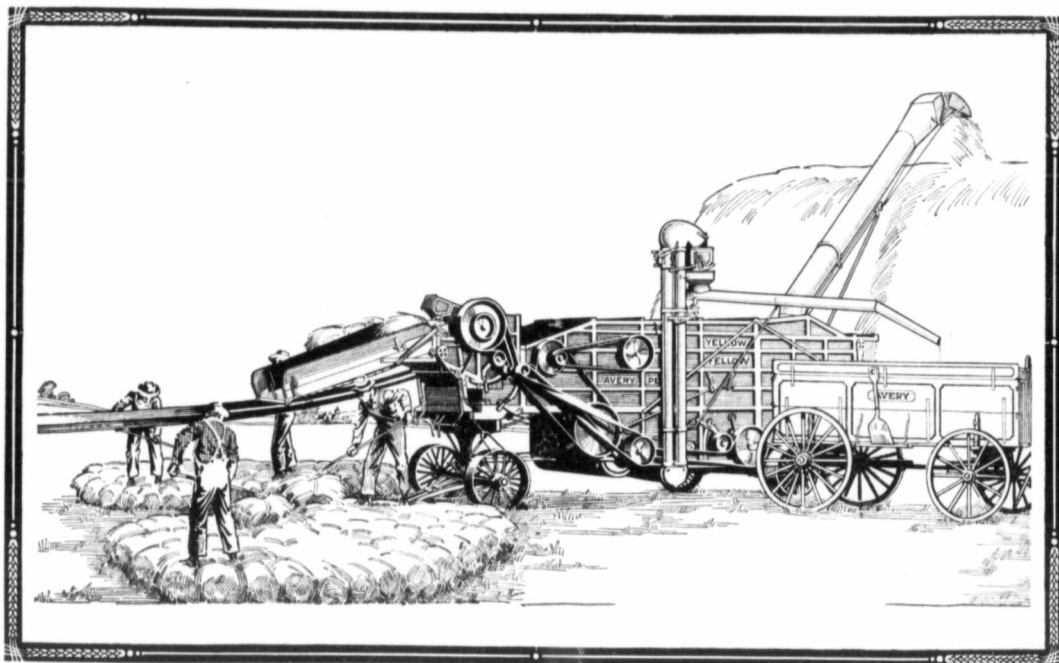
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A Thresher and a Huller in ONE Machine

THE success of Avery "Yellow Fellow" Machines as Grain Threshers is well known.

It is not, however, so generally known that with an Avery "Yellow Fellow" you can also do clover and alfalfa hulling, and in fact thresh or hull all kinds of seeds as well as all kinds of grains.

A Huller as well as a Thresher

Just read these extracts from letters from some Avery Owners:—

"The Clover hulling attachment bought of you this fall has proved to be very satisfactory, for it cleans as well as an ordinary huller besides doing faster work."—A. E. Keran, Newman, Ill.

"I own a huller but the separator threshed it out of straw. Saves and cleans it as well as the huller and there is no limit to its capacity. A man is foolish to buy a huller when an Avery will do anything."—John A. Beer, Golden, Ill.

"We bought the separator to use for a clover huller and will say it gave excellent satisfaction for hulling. We have hulled over 1,000 acres. We have hulled as much as three-quarters of a day sooner after a rain than men with a regular huller."—E. D. Heath, Brown Station, Mo.

"We threshed alfalfa, which surely was a success, as some of our customers said it was clean enough for market."—J. F. Safranek, Merna, Nebr.

"The people told me that is hard to beat on alfalfa."—L. C. Schrock, Shelton, Nebr.

In fact an Avery "Yellow Fellow" with our special hulling attachment will hull, clean and save clover or alfalfa, as well, if not better and do it about twice as fast as an ordinary huller.

Threshes and Hulls all kinds of Grain and Seeds

But even hulling clover and alfalfa is not the only kind of work an Avery Separator will do besides threshing wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and ordinary grains. It will also thresh timothy, rice, millet, speltz, buckwheat, soy beans, stock peas, kaffir corn, corn fodder, sugar cane, or anything else and it is the only machine in the world that has established a record for doing all these things in a satisfactory manner.

Tested and Guaranteed

Our claims for Avery Separators are all backed up by proven field tests.

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And these guarantees are backed up by a strong company.

Get ALL the Facts

Our new 1914 Separator Catalog tells a lot more about these and Other Facts about Avery "Yellow Fellow" Separators. Write for a copy and learn all about the machine that's a Huller as well as a Thresher and that you handle any kind of Grain or Seeds with. It's a bigger money-maker because you only have to invest in one machine and can do more kinds of work. Write now for complete free catalog.

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Gentlemen—Please mail new 1914 catalogs as checked here:

- Steam Engine Separator
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What machinery are you thinking of buying in 1914?

Name.....

Town..... Prov.....

Soil Fertility

Continued from page 28

addition to this the farmer should keep enough stock to eat the forage, the hay and the straw produced on the farm, and see to it that the manure voided by these animals is all returned to the soil. If this is done, the question of the fertility of the soil of any farm, no matter how large, will not be a difficult one to solve.

How to Rotate

Let us suppose that the reader lives in the corn belt, where both corn and small grain can be grown. We will suppose that he owns 160 acres of land and wishes to practice a complete rotation that will maintain the fertility of his soil. How should he build a rotation that will do this?

In the first place, we would divide the land into four fields, as nearly equal as possible. One field we would have in clover meadow or alfalfa, another in pasture, another in corn and the fourth in small grain. Next year we would plow up the pasture for corn, turn the cattle into the old meadow for pasture, sow the corn-stalks to small grain and clover, and what was in small grain this year would be for meadow next year. If the soil is very poor, we would make this change every year; if not, two crops of corn can be grown in succession, and then one of small grain and another of corn before the change is made. By such a rotation the farmer may expect to raise 100 head of hogs, starting out with the best foundation stock he can secure; in the pasture he should be able to maintain at least twenty head of cattle, preferably milch cows. In addition to this he should keep six head of mares with which to do the farm work.

By rotating the pasture as well as the crops, the stock are changed from one part of the farm to another, and they apply a great deal of their manure themselves while they are in the pasture. Thus the question of application of the manure is materially reduced while it is fresh and before it has lost any of its fertility.

Experience Proves These Facts.

The whole question of how to maintain the fertility of the farm land resolves itself into one thought—maintain the supply of humus in the soil and the supply of plant food will also be maintained. The supply of humus can best be maintained by the growth of clover or alfalfa in rotation with other crops and the keeping of enough stock on the farm to consume all the forage and hay produced and considerable of the grain. If this is done, the fertility

of the farm will be maintained. Analyses prove that this contention is true. The experience of practical farmers also proves that it is true. When the common farm crops or the prevailing crops of the section are grown the fertility of the soil can be maintained in the way suggested. Of course, if exhaustive crops, like some of the garden crops, are grown, then the grower will have to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers. But where the common farm crops are grown, nature has provided a way to maintain the fertility of the soil by simple methods and with materials produced on the farm.

Basis of Farm Prosperity

Farm home improvement is the present demand, and is receiving a more liberal share of attention than formerly. In the earlier history of all farming districts of country the custom was to provide rather temporarily for the family until the farm became self-supporting, or until the money-making feature was put upon a solid basis. The live stock that were to be largely the means of giving the farm a basis of money-making were first considered. Barns, stables, sheds and all that was necessary for their comfort and prosperity were supplied them, while the family lived in any kind of make-shift, crowded quarters.

This seemed to be the custom, and it is a pretty hard proposition to argue as unwise from a money-making and economical standpoint. The greatest weakness to be observed was in continuing too long under these cramped conditions, and in adding to improvements for comfort of the stock to the discomfort and injury of the boys and girls, who were in need of more room.

The basis of farm prosperity is the farm home. It matters not how well and how completely everything else is arranged about the farm for the convenience of handling the stock and the crops, things are not going on right if the home is not properly provided for in all its details of convenience and operation. The housewife in many homes on the farm too often has no resource but to use what is provided, even if this provision is very meagre compared with the production and income of the farm.

Farm homes are improving, as a general thing, especially where lands have advanced to several times what they were worth a few years ago. But did you ever stop to consider how much more attention is paid to the comfort and sanitary condition of the animals

on many farms than to the health and happiness of the family? On many farms the big, red barn, the well built horse stable, the cow sheds and the hog houses are all provided in the most approved modern style before there is a move made to tear down the old, worn, cramped, dingy house, and in its stead provide the family with the ordinary conveniences of modern improvements of the comfortable home. And then we wonder why the boys and girls leave the farm as soon as they become of age.

There is no well founded argument for this neglect or oversight. It is the result of getting used to the surroundings and not being able to measure the needs and demands of the family from the right standpoint. There is usually a promise that as soon as something else is provided the new dwelling will be next. But too often it comes too late. The boys and girls are gone and their mother has lived out her days. She, too, is gone.

Why is it that towns and cities are filled with boys and girls from the farm? It is because they have become discouraged with farm life and seek other employment, allured by hopes of better living.

There would be a great offset from the migration from the farm to the city if the reform of home comforts and home pleasures were set to work in providing more congenial surroundings for the boys and girls. It is not necessary to argue this point with those who have had the experience, and whose experience has taught them the lesson of influence that home comforts exert in making or undoing family ties on the farm and in the home.

It is much better for the boys and girls that the family remain on the farm and that all the modern improvements be added to the home—that the dwelling and all its surroundings be made as attractive and pleasant as those of the city home, than to get the notion of retiring from farm life and moving to the city.

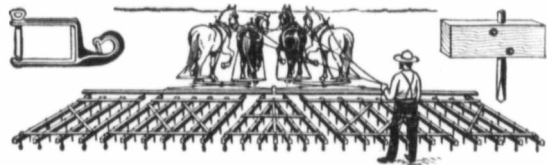
Mr. Bacon—"Did you hear those measly roosters crowing this morning early?"

Mrs. Bacon—"Yes, dear."

Mr. Bacon—"I wonder what on earth they want to do that for?"

Mrs. Bacon—"Why, don't you remember, dear, you got up one morning early and you crowed about it for a week?"

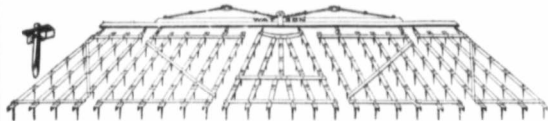
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Watson's Boss Wood Harrow

This is without doubt the best-selling Harrow in the West. It is a different and a better harrow. Experienced farmers appreciate the difference the moment they see WATSONS'.

It is made of seasoned hardwood—correctly designed and finely finished. Has malleable draw clevis of the very best pattern, and two rivets to each tooth, so that there is no danger of its coming loose or splitting the bar. Will do better work than any other harrow of its kind.



Watson's Steel Boss Harrows

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- Warehouse Trucks
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- Heider Eveners
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- Disc Harrows
- Moline Repairs

Our New Steel Boss Harrow does the kind of harrowing that pays. Tooth bars all angle steel, cross braces of channel steel, each tooth separately fixed in place by steel wedge. Teeth are dagger shape, with edges straight in line of draft. Equipped with pulley hitch evener. Light draft, easy on horses. 101-tooth, width 17 feet, and 149 tooth, width 24 feet.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
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The Thresherman's Question Drawer

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Q. R.W. 1. Is an inspirator a reliable boiler feeder? Will it handle hot water? 2. Is there acid for removing dirt and grease from files? 3. Is there any danger of blowing off a cylinder head by reversing the engine against a full head of steam? 4. Is it injurious to a boiler to raise steam rapidly? 5. What are the fusing points of tin, zinc and copper? 6. Does a steam boiler require a regular boiler paint different from that used to paint houses and carriages? 7. Will a double simple engine require more steam to develop the same power than a single cylinder single engine?

A. 1. The inspirator is a trade name applied to the Hancock double tube injector. Practically all the injector companies make injectors with either a single or double set of tubes. The double tube injectors are not automatic and for that reason are not as suitable for traction engine work as the single tube injectors. For stationary work they are both satisfactory and reliable and will handle hotter water than the automatic injector.

2. Files are sometimes cleaned and renovated by suspending them in a dilute solution by sulphuric acid and water.

3. The sudden reversing of an engine is liable to raise the pressure in the cylinder a considerable amount. Under certain conditions this pressure might become high enough to blow off the cylinder head. There is more danger, however, of injuring the engine in other ways. The sudden stoppage and reversal of the engine imposes a tremendous strain upon the fly wheel and other moving parts, especially the crank and connecting rod. A very great increase in pressure in the cylinder, while it might blow off the cylinder head, would be more liable to force the valve from its seat and force the steam out into the steam chest.

4. It is decidedly injurious to a boiler to raise steam rapidly. In order to do so it requires that the fires be forced and this overheats the boiler plates. The writer knows of several instances when boilers have been badly damaged through raising steam too quickly.

5. The fusing point of tin is 442 degrees F., of zinc, 780 degrees and of copper 1,930 degrees.

6. Ordinary carriage or building paint is entirely unsuitable for use in painting a boiler. The proper paint to use is either a graphite paint or an asphaltum paint; we prefer the former.

7. If two engines are equally well designed and are well built in all particulars and both develop the same power, the one having two cylinders will almost certainly require more steam than the one with one cylinder.

Q

Q. D.C.B. 1. Would a 7½ x 10 engine pull a 30 x 50 separator, weigher, blower and feeder of the Garden City make?

2. How much power is required per inch of the cylinder of a separator?

3. What makes the Advance engine take steam slower than any other engine?

4. Will a 7¼ x 10 engine pull a 28 x 50 separator?

5. Will a boiler with a 26 inch shell with 6 feet flue and fire box 36 inches in length, 23 inches wide and 30 inches high, supply an 8 x 10 cylinder and fire easily?

6. What is the horse power of a 7½ x 12 engine with a 120 pounds pressure and speed at 225 r.p.m.?

A. 1. A 7½ x 10 single cylinder engine with steam pressure of 130 or 140 pounds should be able to handle a 30 x 50 separator although if the straw is long and rather tough it will have to work pretty hard.

2. We are unable to tell you how much power is required per inch length of the cylinder of a separator. We never made any tests which would enable us to answer such a question, and have never seen the results of any such test published.

3. We were not aware that the Advance engines steamed slower than other engines. The steaming qualities are dependent upon the design of the boiler, and there is not enough difference between the design of Advance boilers and others to warrant us in believing that there is any difference in the steaming qualities.

4. A 7¼ x 10 should easily pull a 28 x 50 separator.

5. We should think the boiler described in this question would furnish enough steam for an 8 x 10 cylinder engine.

Continued on page 38



Seed Time Is Approaching—Are YOU Ready?

Every day counts—delays are dangerous. Don't take chances with an inferior drill, but get one which can be depended on to sow your grain right.

Get a drill with a reputation for reliability under the difficult conditions encountered in your own district—the great Canadian West.

Massey-Harris Drills Will Sow your Grain Right

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have strong Steel Frames which hold all parts in proper relation.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have reliable Force-Feed Runs which sow uniformly and without injury to the seed.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have Positive Gear Drive.

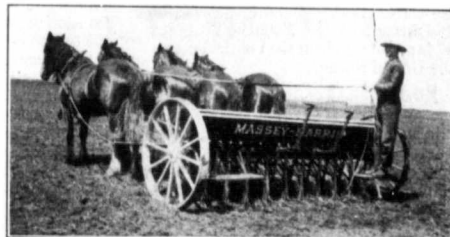
MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have simple and easy control—one motion of a lever lowers the Furrow Openers, applies pressure and starts the feed—the opposite motion raises the Furrow Openers and stops the feed.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS are made in a wide range of sizes, and with Single, Double Discs or Shoes. Grass Seed Boxes when ordered.

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Agencies Everywhere



You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



Good Judgment

MEN should constantly seek to develop a sound judgment and test their judgment by experiment. After all, the only thing a man possesses worth while is his "judgment." We may ask for the advice of a score of friends, but in the final chapter, paragraph, verse and sentence of the story of real life we must act on our own judgment. For no matter how kind your friends may be, and no matter how noble their intentions are, they cannot think for you and they can never know all the circumstances as you know them. It is also well to remember that those who are near you, as for instance the members of your own home, are not always the best qualified to advise you. Dr. O. W. Holmes declares that the opinion of relatives as to a man's power "are commonly of little value, not so much because they overrate their own flesh and blood, as some may suppose; as because, on the contrary, they are quite as likely to underrate those whom they have grown into the habit of considering like themselves."

Both Ends of the Ladder

I SAW a young man walking down Portage Avenue the other day carrying a long ladder on his shoulder. He had his eye on the fore end of it, but never a thought of the possibilities of rear end developments ever dawned on his imagination; so while he was watching and guiding the ladder in front, he was constantly embarrassing humanity and threatening plate glass windows in the rear. Few men have the faculty of watching both ends of the ladder. Those who are wise in public and foolish in private and those who are wise in the shade are apt to be unsteady in the limelight. "History," says the historian, Mr. Lecky, "is full of examples of men who in great trials and emergencies have acted with admirable and persevering heroism, yet who readily succumbed to private vices and passions."

Sawing Wood

NO MATTER what happens keep on working. Hard work, edged with skill and steeped with thought, is the secret of all wealth, success and noble achievement. So, when things go wrong, don't whine, don't mope, don't sigh—but just keep on "sawing wood." Then you will have something to keep you warm when the thermometer drops to forty below. The man who persists will in the end prevail. All circumstances favor the man who toils thoughtfully. You may have "made a fool of yourself" yesterday, but be wise to-day—and toil. A friend remarks concerning James G. Blaine, after his sad defeat as a Presidential candidate: "Blaine lost no time in useless mourning over the result of the election, but turned again to the work which the canvass had interrupted. He resumed and finished the 'Twenty Years in Congress,' and then made a collection of his own speeches, articles, and diplomatic correspondence, under the title of 'Political Discussions.' 'Twenty Years in Congress' is now a classic in the political literature of the United States."

Get At It

DAY dreams are no better than night dreams unless you make them come true. Why think forever of the great things you are going to do? Why not make a start on at least one of them. Risk something on a venture. Risk the approval of your friends. Risk one-half of your bank account. Risk a "frost." Risk a failure. Get to work on that "original" idea of yours. Don't wait for your wife's

approval. Women are usually conservative in all matters where they are without direct knowledge. Begin! Start! Turn on the power! Here is an illustration from Dr. Talmage, the great preacher: "It was said of Alfred De Vigny that he proposed making a great poem, and he had the capacity and genius to make it; but he spent his life in gathering materials for that poem. Sometimes his friends used to say to him, 'Why don't you begin? You are getting on in life, and after awhile you will be too old to write the poem.' And he would keep saying, 'To-morrow I will begin.' One morning the papers in Paris announced his death, his work all undone; he lay dead amid the magnificent materials he had with which to begin the poem."

A Tight Rein

FOR every splendid achievement give me the man who is possessed of a temper. Fire in the eye, soul in the voice, speed in the stride, snap in the movement, vim in the manner and force in the whole personality. Not the man who loses his temper, but the man who can let his temper loose. Temper is a sign of strength. No great orator has ever been without it. No great general has ever been lacking it. And for the man who has more temper than he knows what to do with there is a notable future if he can only learn the lesson of reining in his temperamental emotions. That is a beautiful story which D'Aguesseau, a French Advocate-General of the seventeenth century, tells of his father: "Naturally of a quick temper," his son says of him, "when under provocation one saw him redden and become silent at the same moment; the nobler part of his soul allowing the first fire to pass without word said, in order to re-establish straightway that inner calm and tranquillity which reason and religion had combined to make the habit of his soul."

Dry Roads

CERTAIN people play "a waiting game"—and lose. Waiting for the times to improve, waiting for the weather to clear up, waiting for real estate values to rise, waiting for the frost to get out of the ground, waiting for the time when the election excitement will be over, waiting for the next crop to ripen, waiting for somebody's "ship" to come in, waiting for the tide to turn, waiting to see which way "the cat will jump," waiting for stock quotations to go down, waiting for something to turn up. In this connection permit a paragraph from a leading American periodical: "Fifty years ago two men were leading great armies, fighting for a great cause. One man's sun was already beginning to set, the other's beginning to rise. McClellan's sun began to set in the swamps of the Chickahominy; he was always waiting for the roads to dry. 'My son,' said an old general of Cossacks, 'the roads are always bad in war,' but he could not learn that lesson. Grant's sun rose across the bottomless mire of the Missis-

issippi Valley where he manoeuvred a half-buried army till the 'Father of waters flowed unvexed to the sea.'"

The New Politician

THE progressives lead the way in politics, religion and commerce. The progressive spirit is at work in England, Canada and America. We need a new brand of politician. We need a generation of office-seekers who can see at least one step in advance. We need a new type of representatives in legislative halls who can be elected by sober voters without an avalanche of barroom sociability. Whatever Theodore Roosevelt may be at the present moment (and our faith in him is strong) he was hitting the bull's eye, when, in 1903, he said: "If the American people care to show their approval of my course as President during the three years and a half I have to serve by placing me at the head of the Republican ticket in 1904, I should feel deeply grateful. It would be an honor it would be difficult for any man to decline. But if I have to pander to any cliques, combinations, or movements for their approval, I would not give a rap of my finger for it, or a nomination for it under such circumstances. My indorsement must come from the people of the country."

Attention to Details

IT IS a most remarkable fact that our greatest poet, William Shakespeare, was a shrewd, careful and successful business man. It is a historical fact that he did not land in the poor house or die poor. It is a fact that he made a will and had something to leave to his heirs beside the will which he made. The fact is that he knew the value of attention to details in business life and that no play which he wrote was placed on "the boards" without the most careful instructions from the great poet with reference to the setting of the stage and the costumes of the actors. Oscar Wilde, in his "Intentions" says: "Indeed, to put any play of Shakespeare's on the stage, absolutely as he himself wished it to be done, requires the services of a good property-man, a clever wig-maker, a costumier with a sense of color and a knowledge of textures, a master of the methods of making-up, a fencing-master, a dancing-master, and an artist to direct personally the whole production. For he is most careful to tell us the dress and appearance of each character."

Carnegie's Mother

OUR modern aristocracy is built on brain and brawn. Any man who can "get there" is good enough for modern society. And we are casting no reflections on "modern society". When we use the term we mean modern society at its best. For all the "society" worth speaking about is composed of the men and the women who have conquered circumstances and mastered fate. Our real aristocracy is open for all doers; for men who bring things to pass in art, education, literature, and commerce—and for the mothers of all such. Andrew Carnegie says concerning his mother: "I shall never forget how proud I was when I got my first wages of \$1.25 a week, and how I felt when I was raised to \$1.50. To take home that sum to my good mother gave me such a feeling of manly independence. I owe a great deal to my mother. She was a seamstress, cook, wash lady, and never until late in life had a servant in the house. And yet she was a cultivated woman. She read Channing and kept up with the literature of the day. When I was a little tot she used to read good books to me."

Make Your Plowing an Easier and Better Job

Plow With An OilPull or GasPull Tractor

Plow with a Rumely OilPull or a Rumely GasPull tractor: do your work cheaper and easier, get your ground all ready in time and put it in the best shape for planting.

Horse plowing is the slow, expensive way. An OilPull or a GasPull will do in a day more than a team can do in a week. Either will save up to \$1.00 on every acre you plow. Horses work only a small part of the time and require feed, care and expensive shelter all the time. A Rumely tractor is always ready for work and costs nothing when it is not working. Save the feed it takes for idle horses and turn it into profits by putting a Rumely tractor to work.

Better prepared soil, and seed planted at the right time, mean bigger and better crops. With the cheap abundant power furnished by OilPull and GasPull tractors, you can do things in a hurry, you can plow just as fast and just as deep as you wish, you can turn up the rich subsoil and place your seed in the ground just when it should be planted to produce a banner yield.

An OilPull or GasPull tractor increases farm profits while reducing farm expenses.

After you have finished your plowing, you can use your OilPull or your GasPull to haul, harvest, build roads, thresh, pump, grind and bale. It will make money the year round. When your own work is done, you can help your neighbors and be well paid for your work.

One man, with an OilPull or a GasPull tractor can easily do the work of four to six men with teams. Use a Rumely tractor, reduce the number of your hired hands, save their wages and lighten your wife's work as well as your own.

Rumely tractors will help more than 4000 farmers with their plowing this spring. Some of these tractors will meet the same conditions that you have to meet. Very likely some of them are near you. Visit their owners and see how well pleased they are. What OilPull and GasPull tractors are doing for others they will do for you.

We have a tractor in the size you want for your plowing and other work, that burns the fuel that is cheapest and easiest for you to obtain. The OilPull is a kerosene tractor. It is the only tractor that can successfully use cheap kerosene and even cheaper oil fuels **at all loads, under all conditions.** The GasPull is a light all-round farm tractor. It burns gasoline in the same satisfactory way that the OilPull burns kerosene. No matter which of these tractors you select, you will have a dependable one, carefully built of the best materials obtainable.

The OilPull and the GasPull are both easily operated. Any intelligent person can run either after a little instruction.

The OilPull may be had in three sizes, 15-30, 25-45 and 30-60 horsepower. The GasPull is a 15 - 30 horsepower tractor.

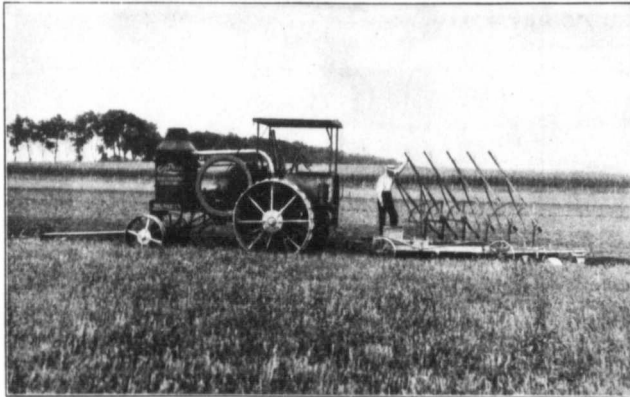
Rumely Engine Gang Plows and Sanders Traction Disc Plows and Rumely Brush Breakers are giving good service to thousands of farmers. You should have one of these plows to complete your outfit, no

matter what tractor you use. We have the size for your tractor and your farm. The Rumely gang is furnished in 5, 6, 8 and 10 bottoms. The Sanders disc plow is furnished in 4, 5, 6 and 8 disc sizes.

Rumely service is back of every Rumely machine. Forty-nine branches and 11,000 dealers enable us to take good care of every one of our machines in the field. Supplies, repairs and expert help may be had promptly, anywhere.

Rumely lines provide machines for every farmer and for almost every kind of farm work. They include oil, gasoline and steam tractors; oil, gasoline and steam engines; mouldboard and disc engine plows; threshing machines; baling presses; feed mills; power pumps; road machines; grain elevators and power hoists.

Pick out your outfit now and be ready when spring opens. Get our catalogs. Ask the Rumely man near you to explain how our machines can help with your work.



Be sure to ask for Catalog

Rumely Products Company

Incorporated

Power-Farming Machinery

CALGARY, Alta.
ESTEVAN, Sask.
REGINA, Sask.

Chicago

- - -

Illinois

SASKATOON, Sask.
WINNIPEG, Man.
TORONTO, Ont.

AD. 936

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

PRACTICAL TALKS TO THRESHERMEN

Talk No. LXXVIII.

Conducted By PROFESSOR P. S. ROSE

Note.—The term "gas engine" in these lessons will be used indiscriminately in speaking about all internal combustion engines.

GAS engines are not reversible with the exception of a few small sized two cycle engines used in motor boats. Four cycle engines without exception and most two cycle engines of any size and consequence always run in one direction only. All tractor engines and all automobile engines rotate in one direction only. This makes it necessary to use a system of gears in the transmission between the motor and the drive wheels in order to reverse the motion of the vehicle or carriage driven. Also, since the motor generates its normal power at a certain speed it is necessary to use change speed gears if more than one speed forward is desired. Some tractors are provided with two speeds, a few with three and some only one, depending upon the service intended, the ideas of the designer and the shop problems and cost of manufacturing. For plowing, an average speed of about two miles an hour is considered sufficient and most tractors are designed with a road speed of about that amount, sometimes running a little above or below, depending upon details of construction. Plows have been designed for years for a two to two and a half mile an hour speed and any change in speed of tractors to higher speed would require the use of a special plow with different curvature of moldboard. For hauling, a speed of two or two and a half miles an hour for heavy loads over rough country roads is about all most vehicles should be required to endure. Of course, with good roads considerably higher speeds would be practicable and desirable. Thus it will be seen that plows, roads and service have all conspired to influence the design of the present slow moving type of tractor. It represents the best ideas of those who have studied conditions most closely. There are quite a number of designers who believe there should be three speeds, one very slow, one medium, and one moderately high but in no case higher than four and a half miles an hour. The slow speed is to enable the tractor to climb hills either in plowing or on the road, the high for good roads or for returning light. Needless to say, all of these different practices have their advocates and all possess merit and likewise have objectionable features.

In this lesson we shall describe the transmission mechanism of

the two popular tractors, one having only one speed forward and reverse, the other having three. Both are built along somewhat similar lines, each having four cylinder motors set longitudinally of the frame and both

B-B, which are loose on the shaft. Sliding over a feather key on shaft A there is a multiple jawed clutch C. If clutch C is made to engage with gear B it will be compelled to revolve with shaft A thus driving the large bevel

G meshes directly with the large bull gear in the drive wheel.

On the opposite end of the crank shaft a bevel gear meshes with the shaft H which carries the belt pulley. This pulley runs free on the shaft to which it is clamped by means of the internal expanding clutch I. The brake J serves to stop the belt pulley when the clutch is released.

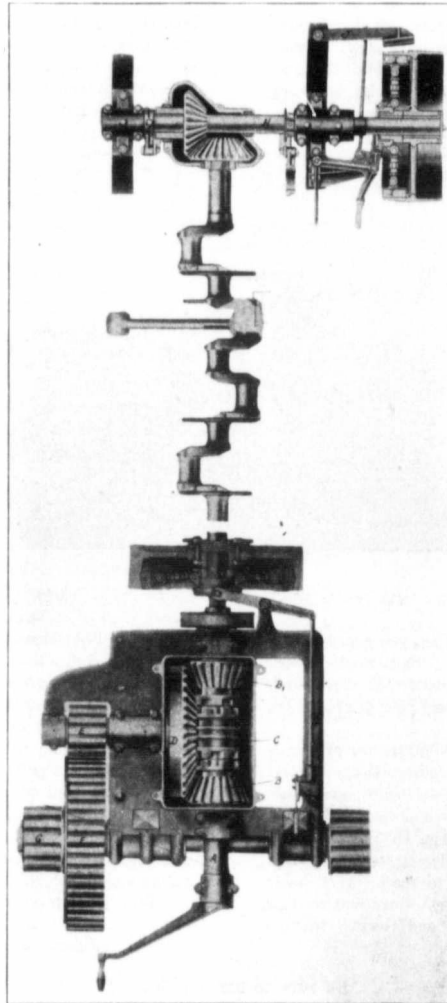


Fig. 173

necessarily making use of the bevel gear drive after the style of automobiles.

Figure 173 shows the crank shaft, belt pulley drive and transmission of a tractor having one speed forward and reverse. Referring to the figure, it will be seen that the fly wheel is attached to the extension of the crank shaft while the hub carrying the clutch is keyed to shaft A which carries the two bevel pinions

gear D, hence the power is transmitted through gears E-F-G to the master drive wheel mounted on the hub of the drive wheels thus driving the tractor forward. On the other hand, if clutch C is shifted to engage with B, its mate B will revolve loosely on its shaft while B1 will be the driver and the motion of the tractor will be reversed. Gear F is the differential gear and no intermediate idler is required as pinion

Buttermilk
By WALT MASON

He who quaffs the brimming flagon when his daily toil is done, and goes homeward with a jag on, thinks he's having lots of fun. Tens of thousands take their biters in this fashion every night, saying, "We are weary critters, and we need some small delight." But the wise man keeps a-crooning: "Temperance is fine as silk, and I'll spend the time communing with a jug of buttermilk." For the cheery midnight wassail makes you feel next day like death, splits your head and puts a tassel and a fringe upon your breath, and it takes away your guilders which should buy the kidlets cake; flowing bowls are trouble builders, flagons make your innards ache. And the wise man shuns the whisky and all spirits of that ilk, and the morning finds him frisky, with his jug of buttermilk. When the panic times come closer (and they'll come, we all suppose), you can't work the corner grocer if you have a bulbous nose; and you'll wish with frantic ardor that you had the coin you blew, to fill up the empty larder with some things the kids can chew. But the wise man for provision need not beg and need not bilk; lie to him's a thing Elysian, with his jug of buttermilk.



A college professor was one day nearing the close of a history lecture and was indulging in one of those rhetorical climaxes in which he delighted when the hour struck.

The students immediately began to slam down the movable arms of their lecture chairs and prepare to leave.

The professor, annoyed at the interruption of his flow of eloquence, held up his hand:

"Wait just one minute, gentlemen, I have a few more pearls to cast."

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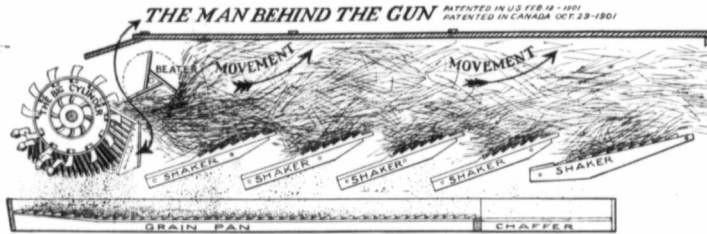
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Don't Waste the Farmer's Grain

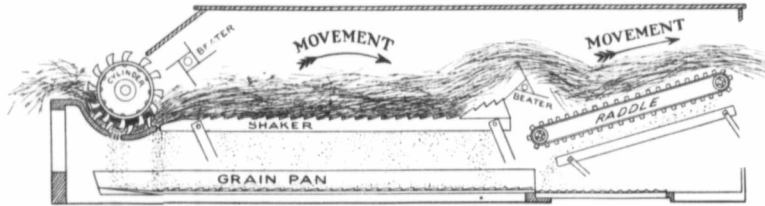
He expects you to save it. He has a right to do so. The waste of money is right out of his pocket. You cannot afford to do his threshing with an incompetent type of thresher. There is one thresher which you can obtain that will save what other kinds waste.

The Red River Special works on an entirely different principle of Separation

It beats out the grain while other makes hurry the straw to the stack and expect the grain to fall out, which it does not do. Note carefully the following illustrations:



This is the way the RED RIVER SPECIAL Separates IT BEATS IT OUT - like you do with a pitchfork



This is the way OTHER KINDS try to separate THEY DON'T BEAT OUT THE GRAIN

This is the way the Lazy Man tries to Separate with a pitchfork

The Red River Special is the only threshing machine that uses the true and sure method of separation by beating the grain out of the straw just as you would do with a pitch-fork.

The Big Cylinder, The Man behind the Gun, with the Patent Grate and Check Plate, and the Beating Shakers that toss the straw up and beat it as you would do with a pitchfork, save the grain that others waste, whether it be wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, peas, rice, alfalfa, timothy, or other grains or seeds.

"The Man Behind the Gun"

We have thousands of Testimonials like the following:

PETE PERSON, Crosby, N. Dak., says: "I have made a lot of money with my Red River Special outfit. I have threshed over 240,000 bushels of grain, and the outfit is just as good as new."

H. J. MICHLINK, Langdon, N. Dak., says: "The Red River Special beats them all, especially when it comes to wet grain."

CHRIST L. OLSON, MIKE IRMEN, and LUDWIG ENGELSTAD, of Amanda, N. Dak., say: "We have more threshing than we can do. If we were in the market for twenty machines, they would all be Red River Specials."

FRED. and W. A. REITMEIER, of Crookston, Minn., say "Our 36 x 56 Red River Special has completed the eleventh fall, and is still good. None can give the satisfaction that the Red River Special line will."

S. A. GILLILAND, Cedar Falls, Ia., says: "I have never run anything that gave the satisfaction my Red River Special outfit did."

ROY HUFFAKER, Charleston, Utah, says: "We had a very wet season in which to try a new machine, the wheat being wet and frozen, but still it saved all the grain. We have nothing but praise for the Red River Special."

W. E. MATTOX, Gardner, Ill., says: "I have not bought five cents worth of repairs for my machine since I have had it. I cannot say enough in praise of the Red River Special."

W. F. SAMER, Davenport, Nebr., says: "Customers told me that theirs was the cleanest and nicest job they ever had done."

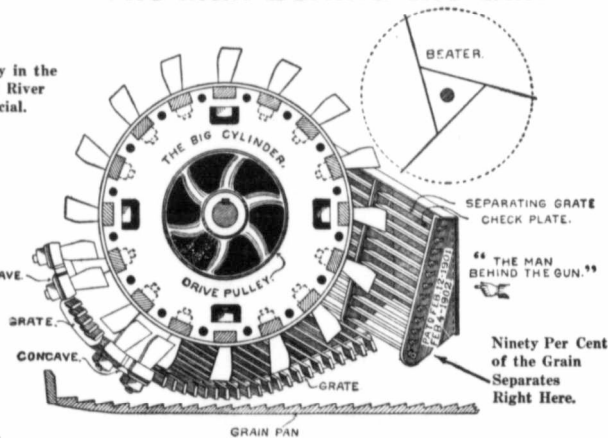
R. E. CROCKETT, Prosper, Texas, says: "Have threshed thirty years, and have got the best machine I ever ran."

JOHN F. McQUISTON, Newcastle, Pa., says: "I have never run anything that could equal it in cleaning and saving the grain."

JAMES MILLER, Yorkton, Sask., says: "The separator is all that you claim for it, especially as to saving the farmer's thresh bill."

G. A. ROGERS & SON, of Hallowell, Kansas, say under date of February 13, 1914, "Please send me about two dozen copies of 'Thresher Facts' which we would like to distribute to the wheat raisers. We believe it will be a benefit to us."

Only in the Red River Special.



Ninety Per Cent of the Grain Separates Right Here.

Patented in the United States and Canada.

Write us or any of our customers, or call on our Branch House or Dealer for proof that IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, Battle Creek, Michigan

In continuous business since 1848

Builders of the Red River Special Threshers, Traction Steam Engines, Oil-Gas Tractors, Stackers, Feeders, etc.

Branch Houses with Repairs and Stocks of Machinery at WINNIPEG, MAN., and REGINA, SASK.

The Thresherman's Question Drawer

Continued from page 33

6. If we assume that the average pressure in the cylinder is one-half the boiler pressure, than a 7½ x 12 engine running at 225 r.p.m. and with steam at 120 pounds boiler pressure should deliver 36 horse power.



Q. G.H. 1. The crank shaft of my Advance double drive separator is sprung a very little. What is the best way of straightening it?

2. Please explain how I must proceed to balance a threshing cylinder; should the cylinder be filled with new teeth balancing?

3. What shall I use as a water-proof dressing for my canvasses?

4. My engine seems to pound a little at each revolution as the crank passes the rear dead center. The noise does not appear to come from either the crank pin or the cross head boxes, and is more noticeable when the engine is running slowly.

5. How should I bank a fire for the night without danger of burning the grates?

6. Where is the Waters governor made?

A. 1. Take the shaft out of the machine and swing it on the centre of a lathe. By rotating the shaft by hand and marking with a piece of chalk you can easily find the crooked places. By prying up on the high side and peening the concave side with a light ball peen hammer you can easily take out the kink. Unless you are pretty handy with tools you had better turn the job over to a machinist or to a good blacksmith.

2. Threshing cylinders are balanced in the factory by running them at full speed. The job is a difficult one and is done by a man who makes a specialty of this one job. It is not something you can learn from books. The best thing you can do is to see that the teeth are all in good shape. If a new one is put on in one side, put another one in on the other side. You can obtain a static balance by setting up a couple of straight edges perfectly level, setting the cylinder in between these resting on the ends of the shaft and then rotating it. It will stop with the heavy side down. By adding weights to the light places it may be put in balance. This is not a very accurate method and, besides, a cylinder may be in very good balance at rest or at slow speeds and badly out when in high speed.

3. Linseed oil is the best

water-proof dressing we have found.

4. You do not describe your engine nor even state the manufacturer's name, consequently we do not know its construction nor what parts are liable to be loose. If you will stand and watch each bearing for a little while you will be quite sure to see the loose part. We prefer this method of locating a knock to almost any other.

5. Merely push the fire back against the tube sheet, put on a little fresh coal and cover lightly with ashes. There is no danger of burning the grates if you do not have the ash pit full of ashes.

6. The Waters governor is made by the Waters Governor Company, Everett, Massachusetts.



Q. A.B.X. 1. Please explain how an indicator is used on a traction engine? 2. I have a 30-horse power engine on which the valve appears to be set correctly. It cuts off the steam evenly on both strokes and yet when pulling hard the engine has a tendency to foam. I have used from three to four quarts of good machine oil a day with this engine and yet we have trouble. 3. If a crown sheet is sagged and properly put up is it just as safe as ever?

A. 1. In using an indicator on a traction engine it is necessary to tap out both ends of the cylinder and introduce a half inch pipe so that steam can flow readily from the compression space into these pipes. The two pipes are then extended by means of a horizontal pipe above the cylinders and connected with a three-way valve to which the indicator is attached. By turning the handle of the valve one way, steam can be admitted from one end of the cylinder and when turned in the opposite way steam is admitted from the other end of the cylinder into the indicator. Some sort of reducing motion must then be inserted between the indicator and the connection on the crosshead of the engine so that when the crosshead moves back and forth the drum of the indicator will make less than a complete revolution. On a great many engines you will find plugs inserted at each end of the cylinder for the indicator connections and with some indicators a reducing motion attached to the indicator is furnished. The hook on the crosshead has to be devised by the operator to make the proper connection. As a rule we do not recommend the use of a steam engine indicator on traction engines. All of the manufacturers have indicators and occasionally test out an engine to see that the design is correct and that the valve is set properly. An indi-



Steam or Gas Tractors

Equipped with



give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

Patent Ball Ranger Speed Changer Supplied on all Genuine Pickering Governors. Will increase speed 50% or more.

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND

CONN., U.S.A.



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THE BEST Anti-Friction BABBITT On the Market is

The Frost King

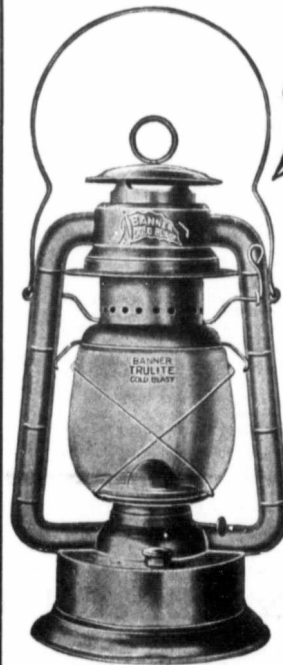
The "Frost King" is the product of our long years of experience, and is without doubt the most reliable Anti-Friction Babbitt made to-day. It is specially designed for Threshing Engines, Separators and Machinery of all kinds. If your dealer does not stock it—write for sample 30-pound box.

Hoyt Metal Co.

Eastern Ave. and Lewis St. TORONTO

FACTORIES—London, Eng.; Toronto, New York, and St. Louis

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



The Spulite

Gold Blast Lantern

The Latest and Best Thing in Lantern Manufacture

Glass will not break, crack, or become smoked.

They give 12 candlepower bright white light.

They burn 24 hours with one filling.

Bowl shaped glass is easily cleaned.

Sold by all Dealers

Manufactured by Ontario Lantern & Lamp Company, Limited

Hamilton Canada

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icator is rather a delicate, expensive instrument and it requires experience in its use to interpret the results. The ordinary thresherman, no matter how much he may know about an engine, could make little use of an indicator.

2. If the water in the boiler foams it is probably strongly alkaline and there is no means by which this condition can be corrected; that is, there is no boiler compound which will clear an alkali water. The only thing you can do is to carry the water as low as you can safely and then clean the boiler several times a week. It is also advisable to blow out a certain portion of the water each day in order to keep the percentage of alkali down as low as possible. In certain sections of the country where water is taken from ponds and sloughs it contains enough vegetable matter to cause the boiler to foam. It is advisable where water of this kind is used to strain it before it is put in the tank and then if the boiler is provided with a surface blow-off make free use of it.

3. We are unable to state whether a boiler plate which has been sagged and put back in place is as good as new or not. In some cases the plate is not damaged particularly and in others it is ruined. It depends altogether on how much the plate has stretched and upon whether or not the metal was burned or crystallized. This can not be determined without a very careful investigation. As a rule, we believe we are safe in saying that after a plate has been damaged it is never quite as good nor as safe as it was before.



Q. A.L.S. 1. Why is it necessary to have weight on the drivers in order to obtain traction? I notice that all of the builders of steam and gas tractors make their machines very heavy in order to obtain sufficient tractive force. It doesn't seem to me that this is necessary and it certainly is not good practice if it can be avoided. The heavy machines always leave a track on the plowed ground on which nothing will grow for several years if the ground is the least bit moist. The designers of a few large gas tractors have reduced the weight on the drivers considerably and I believe they are on the right track. I should like to see this question discussed.

A. 1. The question of weight for traction purposes has bothered designers of traction engines for a good many years. Most of them at some time or other have studied how to reduce the weight but in the end their studies have

Has it Ever Happened

that you were short of help at threshing time, or that your expenses were too heavy? You can guard against this.

The Answer is—

Hart-Brown WING CARRIERS



ATTACHES TO ANY SEPARATOR WITH ANY FEEDER, OLD OR NEW

Mr. Hart B. Carrier will prove the best hired man you ever had. The carrier attaches to the main sills and main frame of separator, putting no weight on feeder. It delivers the bundles to the band knives straighter, more evenly and uniform than is done by hand. It facilitates rapid and steady threshing. The troughs swing about as is most convenient, and the carriers will save the services of from two to four pitchers, and if used with the Hart Universal Thresher Racks will

SAVE EIGHT TO TEN MEN AND TEAMS

The Hart Universal Thresher Rack fits on any wagon or truck gear, has no derricks or other complicated parts for unloading—only a simple pull-off gate that holds the load while the rack is withdrawn from beneath it.

No waits at the machine for an opportunity to unload. No time wasted in pitching off.

One rack and driver will do as much work as two ordinary racks, two drivers and one field pitcher.

Racks may be purchased complete, or you can **Build Racks Yourself**. We will furnish plans, specifications and license.

Sold by

Canadian Avery Company

WINNIPEG, Man. - and - REGINA, Sask

Manufactured by

HART GRAIN WEIGHER CO., PEORIA, ILL.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

shown that weight is essential. A locomotive running on a smooth rail must have weight in order to haul the load. "The more powerful the engine the greater must be its weight," is a rule that has held in locomotive practice from the beginning. Some of the large locomotives weigh upwards of half a million pounds and the weight is so distributed that most of it is on the drivers. Traction on the ground is somewhat different from what it is between metal surfaces. Nearly all traction engines make use of spurs or grouters to prevent slippage but even, under these conditions weight appears to be essential to pack the particles of earth together and furnish the wheel the proper resistance. It has been found in some particular kinds of soil that tractors with deep and wide grouters have been able to exert a great deal more tractive effort without additional

weight but such cases are the exception and not the rule. We should say, then, in answer to your question, that weight is one of the essentials of traction but up to the present no one has been able to find accurately the minimum weight for the best results. This being true, it is not surprising that many traction engines have been built which were much heavier than there was any need of for the service required.



Mr. Average Taxpayer wants one of two things—more for his money, or far lower taxes. Whether or not he gets what he wants depends largely upon Taxpayer himself.

Sentiment, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, is one of the greatest factors in business.

The Feed chopper cannot help but wonder whether there would have been any veal for the Prodigal Daughter.

Old-fashioned Individual — "Well, little man, building a castle?"

Fin-de-Siecle Infant — "Nope. This is a hotel; there's no money in castles."

For Barns, Fences and Elevators use

Stephens'

Barn Paint

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

Thresherman of Saskatchewan to Organize

ORGANIZATION seems to be the spirit of the age. People have come to the conclusion that they cannot handle the big present day problems single-handed for in union only is there strength.

The threshermen of Western Canada have been up against a serious proposition for some time especially in Saskatchewan, and they have come to the conclusion that if they are ever to get anywhere, they must organize.

The farmers are well organized through the Grain Growers Associations and it is quite a simple matter for them to bring sufficiency to secure legislation that would be more or less universal to the threshermen. This might not be in any way intentional but as things exist at present it is impossible to get into touch with any considerable number of threshermen or for the threshermen to state their case in such a way that it would be representative.

The farmer may look upon such an organization with more or less disfavor but as most threshermen are farmers it is believed that the organization as a whole will greatly improve conditions in general as between farmers and threshermen. Below is a letter that is being sent out that is fairly representative of what is aimed at by the association. This letter is being sent to all threshermen in the province.

The Threshermen's Association

Dear Sir:

The recent organized "Threshermen's Association" is starting out in a way that bespeaks for it a strong organization, and one that should be of great assistance in clearing up a number of difficulties that beset, what is at best, an expensive, strenuous and generally unsatisfactory business.

While threshing is as necessary to farming as the seeding, it is a part of farming that has generally brought discredit to the operators, so much so, that the average farmer who of a necessity owns and operates a threshing outfit, is quite generally looked upon as a poor risk, and his credit suffers accordingly.

Threshing charges have advanced from time to time, and yet, the large majority of

threshermen are not making any money—higher wages—shorter hours—exorbitant prices of machinery and a short season, make it almost impossible for them to break even, leaving profit out of the question entirely, so that at the present time they are taking heavy risks and working like slaves, for all of which they do not get even thanks.

On the other hand; every thresherman admits that threshing charges are too high, farmers can hardly afford to pay them, but still the work must be done, but who is going to do it? One thing is very certain; the experienced thresherman will not continue to operate at a loss, this means one of two things: either the prices have got to be sent still higher, or the threshers must get together and work out some plan that will relieve the situation. These are the intentions of the new association, and they hope to remedy some of the difficulties by working along the following general lines:

1st. By supporting legislation to make it more difficult to buy threshing machinery, thus reducing the number of machines, as the average run of eighteen days is too short for the amount of the investment. If ten days were added to this, the charges could be reduced. Again, such legislation by making sales safer will materially reduce the price of machinery and add a further chance for a reduction in threshing charges.

2nd. By obtaining definite information of the number of men required for threshing, to secure these men and by proper system of distribution to see that they are placed where they are needed. Further, that they are engaged at a uniform scale of wages, and under a contract fair to all concerned. This, by providing that the machines would start with a full gang add still another chance for reduction of charges, and a little profit to the thresherman.

3rd. The "Threshers Lien Act" of the province, is very ambiguous—no one seems to be able to say just what it means. It badly needs overhauling. Some farmers seem to resent this Act, but any farmer who is straight and pays

THE ENS AUTOMATIC DRIVE PULLEY



Patented in Canada, Dec. 10, 1912. U.S. patent applied for. A new **Power-saving** device for **Threshing Machines**. It places the separator man in absolute control of machine, and while saving enormously on wear and tear of the machine itself, it cannot get out of order and affords **COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE OPERATOR**. It controls the separator without any danger of throwing the belt when starting or stopping either engine or separator. One lever controls both ends of the outfit. This wonderful invention for the threshing outfit can be attached to any machine, and having regard to the **small cost** of the appliance and the protection it affords the saving it effects, no thresherman or farmer who owns a separator will operate again without this attachment. **Adapted to every description of machine power** Write for full particulars to the

J. J. Heinrichs Co., Osler, Sask.

We Sell More "DREADNOUGHT"

Sewn-Canvas Thresher Belts Than any other Concern in Western Canada



Manufactured in England from the Highest Grade Cotton Duck to specifications called for by the Western Canadian market. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. We are the sole importers and carry a large stock. All our belts are seasoned with non-freezing oil and therefore will not harden in cold weather.

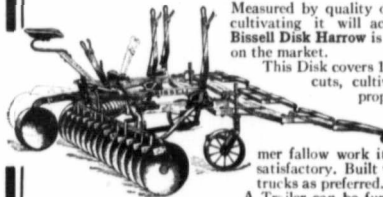
Write at once for our samples. Handled only by first class Dealers.

Dealer Wanted Everywhere. General Supply of Canada Ltd. 85 Water St. Winnipeg. Ottawa, Toronto.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

To Work the Various Soils of the West Properly, You Want a

Bissell Disk Harrow



Measured by quality or by the amount of cultivating it will accomplish, the 28x16 Bissell Disk Harrow is far ahead of any other on the market.

This Disk covers 14 feet at one sweep—cuts, cultivates, pulverizes and properly turns the surface of the soil. It will penetrate as deep as required. For summer fallow work it is speedy and very satisfactory. Built with long poles or for trucks as preferred.

A Trailer can be furnished for cutting out the centre strip when desired. The equipment is for six horses, and the draft is light for the first-class work it does. Gangs are in four sections and made flexible to conform to uneven ground.

DISK PLATES are the tried and proven special BISSELL shape. They reach well under, giving the soil a good turning over.

Write any of the John Deere Plow Co., Ltd. Branches, addressing Dept. L. MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY **T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, ELORA, ONT.**

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

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A BELT THAT IS ALL BUT INDESTRUCTIBLE

Time and climatic influences make inroads on many things that would otherwise outlast any kind of hard work. A thresher belt of any kind cannot be guaranteed an eternity of life, but if you want a belt that will give you un failing service—a belt that will grip—a belt that will live up to its promises under all conditions—that will outlast almost any machine or implement on your farm—get a



Lion Brand

Rubber Belt

OR THE

Maple Leaf

Endless Thresher Belt



These matchless brands of thresher belting are supplied by nearly all thresher companies doing business in Canada. They HAVE to carry them as part of their regular equipment, and this notwithstanding the glut of lower priced goods sent out by our competitors. This is unanswerable testimony to the outstanding merits of the "LION" and "MAPLE LEAF" brands. Time and experience have been our best salesmen.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited, WINNIPEG CALGARY

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

for work done is not affected by it in any way (I am glad to say, they are in the majority) while the other kind are not worth considering. At the same time, if they are not made to pay, the load falls on the good man, as some one has got to pay, directly or indirectly.

4th. Threshers supplies; until some better plan offers, an effort will be made to arrange with a supply house to furnish the bulk of the goods required, to members of this association, at prices more in keeping with their actual value.

These are the main points for which the association will strive, and it is directly in the interest of every thresherman (even if he threshes only his own crop) to give it his support by becoming a member. All admit that the business is in very bad shape, it is equally true that the remedy, to a great extent is in the hands of the threshermen, they must help themselves, if not, who is going to? Why should anyone help them? Not a reason on earth, and they won't do it.

Many farmers are inclined to view with alarm a movement of this kind, and to discourage it in every possible way. Without going into the matter far

enough to understand it, they complain that the threshers are combining to "Boost" the charges still higher, and raise the cry of "Wolf—Wolf." This attitude is entirely unfair and uncalled for, and before condemning the association we advise them to make themselves familiar with the conditions, and having done so, we venture to assert that they will be ready to give it their hearty support, realizing as they will, that if the threshermen can succeed in reducing their operating costs, the farmers are sure to get the benefit through lower charges.

Canadian Threshermen's Association, V. F. Bateman, Secretary.

As to just what success will attend this movement remains to be seen. It takes time to organize such a scattered body and get the necessary machinery working smoothly. Anyone desiring further information regarding this association should write the Canadian Threshermen's Association, Box 1262, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The Lord helps those who help themselves—and the Lord helps those who do not!

Arden C. Davis Assumes Management of the Manitoba Branch of Nichols & Shepard Co.

We are glad to extend a hearty welcome to Mr. A. C. Davis who has recently come into our midst to take charge of the interests of Nichols & Shepard Company in Manitoba with head offices at the old address on Dufferin Avenue, Winnipeg.

Mr. Davis has had a wide experience in commercial life, has spent a great portion of his time in the threshing machine business, and therefore comes peculiarly equipped with the necessary knowledge and experience to handle the growing business of the historic house he represents.

He has been with the Nichols & Shepard Company for over eight years, the first three of which he occupied the position of assistant to their Michigan manager. He subsequently acted as Secretary to the General Collection and Credit Manager for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912; Michigan and Ohio Sales Manager for 1913, Collection Manager for Montana in the fall of 1913, and took over his Manitoba duties on February 1st, last.

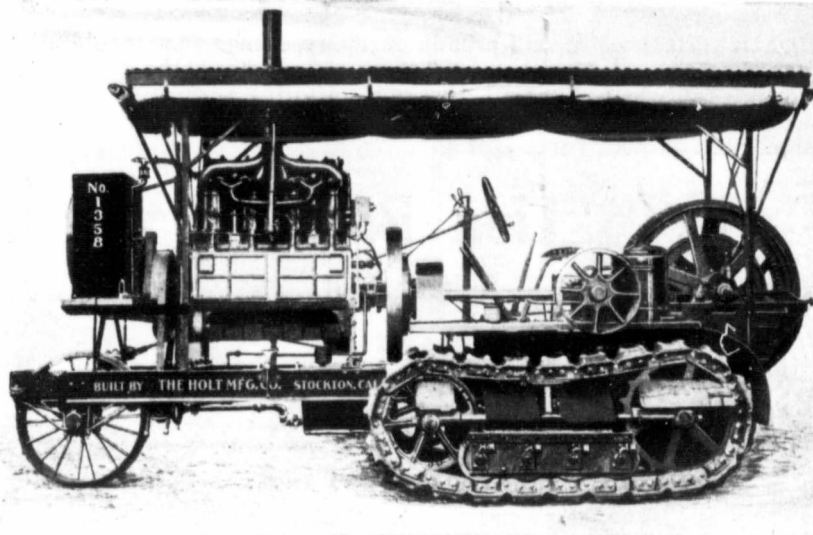
Mr. Davis is a native of Battle Creek, Michigan, where are located the great Nichols & Shepard Company factory and main offices—the home of "Red River Special Line." Mr. H. A. Mead, also from the main office at Battle Creek, is now office manager of the Winnipeg office.

As the Manitoba branch is now an independent branch, an extended and thoroughly complete stock of machinery and repair parts will hereafter be carried on hand.

Mr. Davis enjoys the confidence and kindly regards of a wide circle of friends and with his experience and resourcefulness we feel sure will give his firm as well as the many new friends he will meet in Western Canada every reason to congratulate themselves in the fact that he has been promoted to the responsible position he now fills.

The gasoline engine is more generally in use than it is useful. The failure is not on the part of the engine, but because the owner does not make it play the part of chore boy.

Ignorance is danger—danger to the individual, to the state, to those who follow.



Left hand view of Caterpillar, showing Track and Stationary Attachment.

Can't
Slip

TRADE MARK
CATERPILLAR
REGISTERED

Can't Pack
the Soil

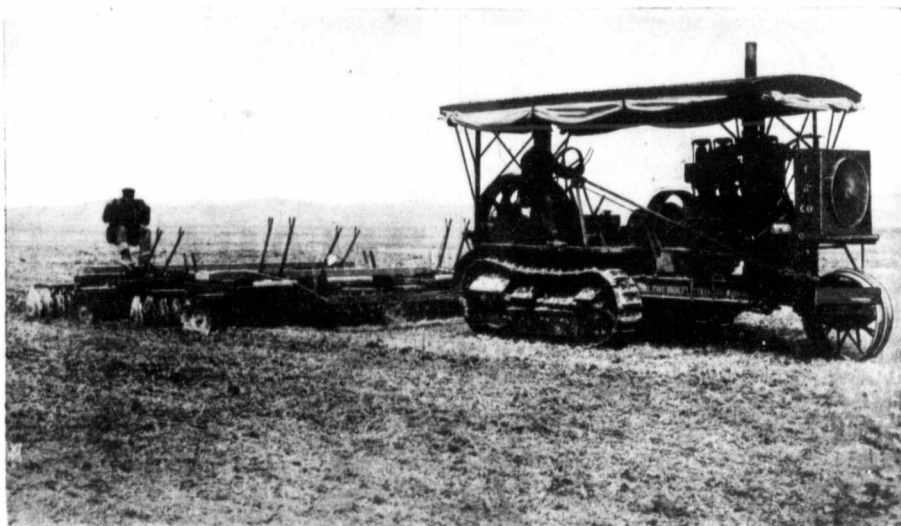
Specifications:

- Motor**— 4 cylinder, 4 cycle. Cylinders cast separately with integral water jackets. Valves in heads. Heads removable.
- Bore**— 7 inches
- Stroke**— 8 inches.
- Power**— 60 B. H. P. continuously at 500 R. P. M.
- Cooling**— Water. Vertical Tube Radiator with Fan.
- Ignition**— Two separate and complete systems.
- Current Supply**— Magneto and Dry Cells.
- Lubrication**— Constant Level Splash System with sight feed.
- Motor Control**— Automatic Governor Regulating Throttle. Hand Levers on Steering Wheel regulating speed within the limits of the Governor.
- Clutch**— Multiple Disc, giving easy but positive engagement.
- Drive**— Shaft with Bevel Gear to Counter Shaft. Double Chain to Caterpillar Wheels. Drive to each Caterpillar Wheel governed by Positive Friction, allowing entire machine to be driven by one Caterpillar Wheel if necessary.
- Speeds**— Two Forward and one Reverse. All Speeds on Direct Drive. No Reduction Gears in mesh on any Speed.

- Caterpillar Wheels**— Four truck Wheels on each side carry the weight of the Tractor. Truck Wheels turn on Roller Bearing Steel Gudgeons, designed so that they may be kept free from dirt and easily lubricated.
- Track**— The Track is built of 5/8 x 3 1/2 inch, 50 Carbon Steel Plates. The Joints are formed by large Case Hardened Pins turning in Sleeves of Manganese Steel.
- Track Plates and Shoes**— Track Plates are of Drop Forged Steel, designed to prevent all dirt and dust from entering bearings. Track Shoes are Drop Forged Plow Steel, shaped to give a firm grip on road surface, without damaging it in any way.
- Main Frame**— 8-inch "I" Beams thoroughly braced and trussed.
- Springs**— Weight of Caterpillar carried on Double Coil Springs, relieving entire mechanism of practically all road vibration.
- Front Wheel**— Heavy Round Spoke. Spring Mounted.
- Steering Gear**— Worm and Complete Gear. Irreversible.
- Tank Capacities**— Fuel Tank, 70 Gallons. Water Tank, 56 Gallons.
- Principal Dimensions**— Height over all 11 Feet 1 Inch
Length over all 18 Feet 7 Inches
Width over all 7 Feet.
Tread 82 Inches.
- Weight**— Weight, fully equipped, 18,100 lbs.

There's But One Caterpillar—Holt Builds It

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



The Caterpillar works the soft ground—no waiting for fine weather.

The One Universal Tractor

Last year when so many tractors were idle, Caterpillar owners kept plugging away and earning profits. The Caterpillar is the **one** tractor that can work easily in the spring, during rainy spells, on plowed grounds or soft roads, without miring down or packing the soil.

FOR ANY JOB

You can count on the Caterpillar for any big job where you are now using horses, or a tractor that does not suit you.

It has plenty of power for breaking or plowing. The grip it gets on the ground prevents loss in slippage.

It has a long tread and spring mounting—fine for backsetting.

On plowed ground it has the grip where others slip. A 170-pound man packs the soil more than the Caterpillar track. A horse packs it much harder.

You need not keep horses for discing, harrowing, seeding, or summer fallowing—the Caterpillar will not spoil your crop.

It turns shorter than most tractors—almost at a right angle. You can pull binders without skipping corners.

It's smooth running motor will drive your big separator at a steady speed and have plenty of power.

For grading and hauling, its short turns, light pressure on the road, and **sure grip** make it pay contractors everywhere.

Get our special folders on contract work, logging, harvesting and orchard work.

WORKS ANYWHERE—WHY?

Notice the construction of the Caterpillar track. Common sense will tell you that 2400 inches of bearing surface under a tractor is more than you could possibly get under a wheel of practical size.

It is equal to the hoof area of over 40 horses while they are pulling (two feet on the ground at a time).

Caterpillars are being used in swamps so soft that a man can shove a pole down 12 to 15 feet by hand.

They are plowing 12 to 14 inches deep in dry adobe land that raises the finest sugar beets.

They have won twelve important public contests in the last two years, in six different countries, under all sorts of conditions.

The Caterpillar succeeds because its track lets it work twice as many days in the year as any other tractor. Back of the track are a Motor and a transmission developed by the hardest experience in every kind of work since 1904, when the first Caterpillar tractor was built.

Holt has been building tractors for twenty years, and knows what the farmer wants.

We can ship from Calgary now, at a moment's notice. Don't delay—you might have to wait later on for an engine from the factory. Wire us to save one. If you want further information, send by first mail for Bulletin BA-7. We will answer at once



THE CATERPILLAR TRACK MAKES
THE CATERPILLAR WORK WHEN
ALL OTHERS ARE IDLE. CAN'T
SLIP—CAN'T MIRE

The Canadian Holt Co. Ltd.

Calgary, Alberta



Kinks in Kitchen Churning
by G. L. Martin, Dairyman

BUTTER making on the farm is commonly done in the kitchen in the winter time, and at irregular intervals. The cream is usually collected in small lots from day to day and held until a sufficient quantity is on hand to churn. This method is quite frequently attended with many difficult churning that vex the inexperienced butter maker.

Under such circumstances, one of the first kinks met with in churning is the condition of the cream. It may be too thick, which makes it very sticky; or too thin, in which condition the fat globules are so far apart that they gather with considerable difficulty. If the cream is separated so it will contain from 25 to 30 per cent butter fat, it should be in good condition to churn readily.

Kink No. 2. Cream does not sour so readily in the winter time owing to the low temperature so it is often too sweet when put into the churn. Sweet cream is extremely viscous or sticky so does not release the fat readily during the process of churning. The remedy in this case is to set the cream in a warm place where it may be kept at a uniform temperature of 70 degrees F., or room temperature, until it becomes rather sour to the taste before it is put into the churn.

Another common kink is low churning temperature. In the summer time when the churn, the cream, and the surroundings are warm, the cream will churn with little difficulty at about 54 degrees, but in the winter when these conditions are all reversed it may require a temperature of 62 degrees or more to get results. The particles of butter fat have to be in a plastic condition in order to collect in the churn. If the temperature is too low then the fat globules may strike one another several times before sticking to each other, thus prolonging the churning. A dairy thermometer is an actual necessity in every home where cream is handled. Guessing at temperatures is certainly out of date where butter is worth 30 cents per pound.

A fourth kink is found in the butter fat itself. Butter fat is composed of several fats varying in degree of hardness, also in relative amounts. In the summer

time when the cow has plenty of green succulent grass the soft fats are present in comparatively large amounts. In the winter and grain feed just the reverse is time when the cow is on dry hay true—the hard fats being relatively high. To overcome this kink in churning the cream feed the cow on corn silage or root crops to supply the necessary succulence in her feed so to keep the proper balance between the hard and the soft fats in her milk.

Kink No. 5. Occasionally difficult churning may be traced to some cow that is well along in her lactation period and about ready to be dried off. Advance in lactation period frequently results in reducing the amount of soft fats and increasing the hard fats. It may also be attended by a material reduction in the size of the fat globules. On account of the small size and firmness they do not readily adhere to one another during agitation. A good remedy is to raise the churning temperature of the cream. This softens the fat globules besides renders the cream less viscous so the fat globules are more readily released.

The last kink is in the way the churn is filled. Under no conditions should the churn be filled more than half full and with small churns one-third full is sufficient. The butter fat globules are brought together during the agitation and unless there is room left in the churn the concussion or force with which the globules strike one another will not be sufficient to cause the particles to cling together.

The best way to avoid kinks in churning is to locate the causes as quickly as possible, then apply the proper remedy.

Horse Talk

Be sure that your horses are free from worms.

Colts should have a regular grain ration daily.

Repeat this dose for four mornings and watch results.

A horse afflicted with worms is never thrifty, and feed is wasted.

Less hay and some grain is more economical and will make a better colt.



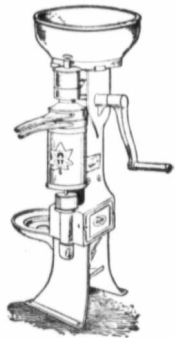
THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

in any undertaking need never be a costly affair. The conditions of success are always simple but they insist on the right elements and the right tools.

SUCCESS IN DAIRY FARMING

is assured to any one who handles the business with a reliable strain of milk cattle and a

"MAGNET" Cream Separator



This "formula" has never failed in the hands of any man who has ever tried it. We can direct you to thousands of Canadian farmers who are delighted to give the credit of their success with their milk products to **THE MAGNET**. Let us do so and give you the complete information about this world famous dairy machine that is easily operated, easily cleaned—that outlasts any other separator made and that finds and delivers the last ounce of butter fat in the milk.

Our Slogan is **"TO SATISFY"**—and we will do it at all costs. We will prove every point we claim for the superiority of the "Magnet" on your farm—at our expense.

Our 1914 Calendar is now ready for distribution.

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Edmonton, Alta.

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast
25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the oats.

Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
DETROIT, MICH. AND WINDSOR, ONT.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

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If a horse refuses the water, mix the powdered borax in the morning feed for four mornings.

The farmer who knows how to grow a good draft colt, always has a buyer ready when he wants to sell.

Draft colts do not need so roomy a paddock in which to exercise, as the lighter harness and saddle types.

A good remedy, and a sure one, is one level tablespoonful of borax dissolved in a pailful of water, given first thing in the morning.

One reason that America has not produced horses so large as those produced in Europe is because as a rule we are more stingy feeders.

We have learned that every cow has her limitations, and that however much food she is induced to take, she can not be made to exceed them; hence the necessity of careful feeding. To know what a cow's full limit is, one must feed her to her highest capacity and keep her there. No cow is to be judged by what she can do in a week or a month, or six or eight months, but the full twelve. It is the staying quality that tells the story, the same as with the trotter on the measured course.

It Pays to Raise Colts

In my thirty-nine years of farming I have raised many colts from working mares that were sound, strong colts from the first, and have found it the most profitable of any kind of stock, as the mares do the farm work, and work up to the day of foaling with only a week's lay-off after the colt comes. One mare that did her full share of farm work on a hundred-acre farm raised eleven fine colts, which brought us in about \$1,000. We sold them young—some at four months, and keeping part till they were one or two years old, besides keeping a young horse for our own use.

The two mares we have now, nine and eleven years old, have each fine, strong colts, and besides farm work our son worked the mares at drawing logs through the winter, and had them in some rough places; but by care and gentleness they came out all right. I have never allowed colts to follow the mares either on the road or at farm work, and by planning so as to let them suck once in the forenoon and afternoon they thrive well.



"Can she keep a secret?"

"Yes, the disagreeable thing."

How to Manage an Incubator

By J. S. UNDERWOOD

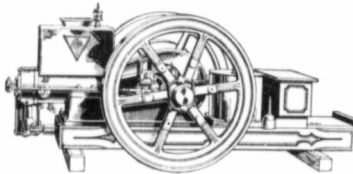
INCUBATORS need careful management, as any neglect is attended by non-success. It is necessary that each part of the machine be understood, and it is a wise plan, if it is possible, to ask the manufacturer or his agents to explain its mechanism, and to start it working. If this cannot be done, the rules and regulations that accompany the machine should be carefully read, while each part of the incubator be closely examined.

It is an unwise investment to buy an incubator just because it is cheap, for it never gives as good results as one that is made of well-seasoned wood, with the latest improvements. A perfect machine is one that imitates nature closely. For a novice, a fifty-egg incubator is sufficiently large, as the initial attempt at artificial incubation is rarely fraught with success. Those fitted with patent egg turning arrangements are highly commendable, as they permit of the eggs being turned with the minimum of trouble.

Some incubators are not provided with damping trays. This sometimes proves a mistake, as the supply of moisture required depends, to a great extent, on the place where it is at work. If it is placed in a damp atmosphere, no extra moisture will be required; but if kept in a dry atmosphere, it will be a wise plan to provide moisture, or the membrane inside the shell of the eggs will get tough, and the chickens will experience great difficulty in pecking their way out. A drying box for the chickens when hatched is essential. There are other points with up-to-date machines, and almost every manufacturer has his own particular improvements, which are explained to purchasers. Usually a good firm will sell an excellent incubator, and it will be wise to buy one that has been used with success by well-known poultry farmers and that is reputed to be highly efficient.

To obtain good results from an incubator, care should be taken that the temperature of the place where the machine is kept does not vary. To secure an even temperature it is a good plan to place the incubator in an outhouse; this should be locked up, thus preventing the opening and closing of the door as much as possible. The building should be well ventilated at the top, and be free from draughts. The machine should be placed in the middle of the house, as this allows the air to circulate around it; it should

Alpha Gas Engines Are Farm Burden Bearers



The "Alpha" is a good engine for any purpose, but because there is no "mystery" in either its construction or operation it is ideal for farm use.

It isn't built of rough castings and no batteries to fuss with or to exhaust themselves.

It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto. That means you have no batteries to fuss with or to exhaust themselves.

You just give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up, give it a pull and away it goes and saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your feed, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or anything else you want it to do. No worry, no bother, no tinkering—just plugs along like a steady well-broken horse.

Every farmer ought to have an "Alpha." Send for new catalog.

You Could Buy an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO



every year and still be money ahead.

If you keep cows or raise stock you are losing money every year you try to get along without a silo.

Get our Silo Book and learn how to make more money with silage.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Here is Something Never Before Offered a Farmer:

But as I consider you my very best friend I make you this splendid offer

Mickelson Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.

has just been incorporated in Canada and will manufacture and sell Medicines, Stock Foods, Stock Remedies, Gopher Poison, etc. You know all about

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

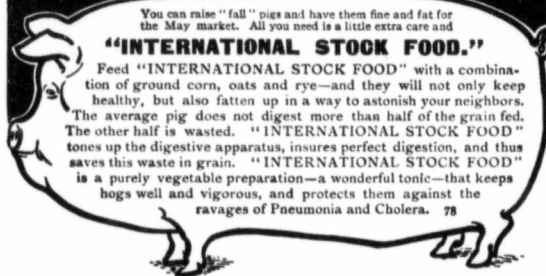
I want you, as a farmer, to own stock in this Company. This is my offer: I will give you one share of my own (they are \$100.00 each) with every two shares you buy from the Company. You will never get a chance like this again, so write me at once.

Office: Dept. A 703 Union Bank Building Winnipeg, Man.

ANTON MICKELSON, Manager
(The originator of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison)

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

A Prize Food for Prize Stock



You can raise "fall" pigs and have them fine and fat for the May market. All you need is a little extra care and

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

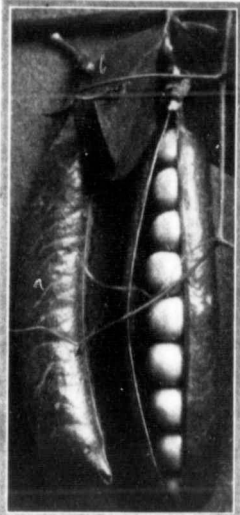
Feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" with a combination of ground corn, oats and rye—and they will not only keep healthy, but also fatten up in a way to astonish your neighbors. The average pig does not digest more than half of the grain fed. The other half is wasted. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" tones up the digestive apparatus, insures perfect digestion, and thus saves this waste in grain. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely vegetable preparation—a wonderful tonic—that keeps hogs well and vigorous, and protects them against the ravages of Pneumonia and Cholera. 78

Make a nice profit on your "fall" pigs by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Get a pail to-day from your dealer.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED TORONTO

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

**McKENZIE'S
QUALITY SEEDS**



Reduce the cost of Living

**BIG PROFITS
IN
HOME GARDENING**

Prize-Winning Garden Seeds

Prices Postpaid	Pkts.	Oz.	Lbs.
Bean, Golden Wax	...\$.05		\$.30
Beet, Extra Early	... .05	\$ 2.20	1.65
Cabbage Winningstad	... .05		.30
Carrot, Oxheart	... .05		.20
Cauliflower, Snow Cap	... .25		
Celery, White Plume	... .05		.30
Corn, White Cory	... .05		.25
Cucumber, Long Green	... .05		1.40
Lettuce, Prairie Queen	... .05		.30
Onion, Yellow Globe	... .05		1.65
Onion, Wetherfield	... .05		2.00
Pea, Manifold	... .05		.50
Pea, Prosperity	... .05		1.00
Radish, Rosy Gem	... .05		.20
Tomato, First-of-All	... .05		.35

GRASSES - CLOVERS

	Brandon Price.	Calgary Price.
Timothy	25 lbs. \$3.25	100 lbs. \$11.00
Timothy	25 lbs. \$3.00	100 lbs. \$10.00
Brome	25 lbs. \$3.75	100 lbs. \$14.00
Western	25 lbs. \$4.00	100 lbs. \$15.00
Western	25 lbs. \$3.75	100 lbs. \$14.00
Kentucky	25 lbs. \$6.00	100 lbs. \$23.00
Kentucky	25 lbs. \$5.50	100 lbs. \$20.00
Canadian	25 lbs. \$4.00	100 lbs. \$15.00
Red Top	25 lbs. \$2.25	100 lbs. \$9.00
Alfalfa	25 lbs. \$5.50	100 lbs. \$20.00

WRITE FOR CATALOG
A POSTCARD WILL BRING IT

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.
Seedmen to Western Canada.

never be put in a corner or against a wall, as fresh air is essential during the process of incubation. The incubator should stand either on a low form or on the floor; this allows the heat inside to be regular. If the egg-drawer is but half an inch lower at the front than the back, the front will not be as warm as the back. It is important, therefore, to keep the machine perfectly level.

All eggs placed in an incubator should be quite fresh; where it can be managed, they should be put into the incubator the same day they have been laid. They

may be two or three days old, but the most successful results are obtained from new laid ones. The eggs selected should be of an even size; very small or very large ones should not be chosen, as they often prove infertile.

When the incubator has been properly heated the drawer should be filled with the eggs and placed in the machine. The lamp must be kept burning steadily and the temperature maintained at about 103 degrees. This is the correct heat for incubation, and it should not be allowed to vary more than one degree either way. Night and morning the eggs must be turned.

The lamp needs daily attention; the wick will be found to require trimming and the oil-container will need more oil. Each day the eggs should be aired, ten or fifteen minutes being allowed, as if more time is given it takes too long to get up the proper temperature again.

After the eggs have been in the incubator for a week, they should be tested to see if they contain a developing germ. Hold a lighted candle behind each egg; an infertile egg will be found to be absolutely clear, while a fertile egg will have a dark spot in the centre. Infertile eggs should be taken away and fresh eggs, carefully dated put in their place.

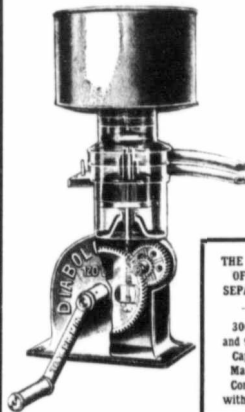
To warm the eggs before putting them in the machine keeps the temperature even; to place cold eggs into it lowers the temperature. It is necessary to make use of the damping tray if the weather is dry, or if the place is dry where the incubator is kept. On the other hand, if machine is placed in a damp atmosphere the damping tray must not be filled. If the chicken is too wet on leaving the shell there has been an excess of moisture; if the toughness of the membrane inside the shell prevents the chicken leaving easily, there has not been enough moisture.

When chickens begin to hatch they should be left alone; they will need no food for 24 hours after hatching. The first meal should be composed of bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs; should not be given until they have been removed to the foster-mother. If these suggestions are followed there is every reason why artificial incubation should be a decided success. Of course experience counts for a great deal, but even a beginner will find that after a few attempts (even unsuccessful ones) things will turn out well, and subsequent attempts will well repay this care and attention in the earlier efforts.

Nine times out of ten the man who robs his soil belongs to the "Poor Pay" class.

On the Market for 25 Years

**SAVE ONE HALF
On Your Separator Purchase
The "DIABOLO"**



THE HEART OF THE SEPARATOR
300, 550 and 900 lbs. Capacity Machines Complete with Stands

\$20.00 and upwards
Patented Bowl Guaranteed To Get "All the Cream"

Bowl and Spindle Separate
Bowl Always in Perfect Balance
Bowl Simple in Construction
Close Skimming—Light Running
—Easy to Clean

Made of Best Materials
A Better Separator Can't be Built. Why Pay More?
In Daily Use Throughout the World
Guaranteed for 20 Years
If You Milk Cows You Need a Diabolo

Write to-day for Catalog and Prices
We Guarantee to Save You Money

Canadian Diabolo Separator Co. Direct Factory Branch: **Winnipeg, Canada**

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

**Peerless
Guaranteed Fencing**

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

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TRADE MARK

Porcelain Type Core Core New "MIKA" Type

The Supremacy of the V-RAY has never been Questioned

The porcelain type at \$1.25 has been on the Canadian market too long to require any detailed comment. The core is Kaolin porcelain and the wire electrodes are genuine Meteor wire.

V-Ray "Mika" plugs do not have ordinary mica in their cores. "Mika" is specially processed white mica, which by a secret treatment, is rendered

**Positively Impervious to Heat and Oil
Certainly \$1.50 could buy no greater plug qualities**

If your motor—auto, marine, motor cycle, or tractor—has given plug trouble in the past, try V-Ray's. Your dealer carries them.

Distributed by
Continental Oil Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg and Branches
in Western Canada

also by
Motor Car Supply Co. Ltd.
607 1st Street W., Calgary
in Alberta

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

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From Grain to Grass Farming and How to Seed to Grass

By H. L. PATMORE

WE have heard a great deal of the "Cost of Living," but the "Cost of Doing" has also been keenly realized by grain growers during the past few years—and the "Cost of Doing" has had, and will have, a great effect on the "Cost of Living."

The cost of money, the cost of labor, the cost of horses and machinery with their subsequent following of debt, interest and costs, have done more to show us the necessity of greater change in our methods of farming than years of free advice or the preaching of professional agriculturists could have done. It has shown us that the rapidly increasing cost of cultivating the land each year, with the uncertainty of whether the season will produce a paying crop, and the rapidly increasing cost of handling that crop, whether it is a profitable one or not, must eventually compel us to change our methods, with the result that each year a rapidly increasing acreage is being re-sown to grass, thereby reducing the cost of doing, because the grass land will not have to be plowed or cultivated each year, necessitating less labor and machinery.

At the same time the increased hay and pasturage will induce the raising of more horses and cattle, providing more permanent employment for labor, and gradually tending to a reduction of the cost of doing. This may perhaps reduce the need of so much machinery, but in doing so, it will stimulate production, and so reduce the cost of living.

But the increasing acreage of grass land does not mean that less grain will be grown, because the grass will rest and restore fertility to the soil, and, with a diminished area to cultivate, that cultivation can be done more thoroughly, and the land for grain can be kept in better shape, reducing the weeds and largely increasing the yield of grain, so that, at less cost, cleaner and heavier grain crops can be grown on a diminished acreage.

This change to grass farming is not a new feature. It is the same process which has been found necessary in the older agricultural provinces and states, and we have seen the result in their permanent prosperity and the increased value of their farm lands.

When seeding land to grass, it is a question with many farmers

to know what grasses will be the best to use at the present time. Brome appears to be the most in demand. Brome is said to be a grass very easily grown from seed; it is good for hay crop, and also makes good pasturage, but if sown on a grain farm it is well to remember that it is a grass which requires a lot of working to get rid of properly, when the land is again required for grain, and makes a grain farm more costly to operate, because it spreads very freely and requires constant watching to prevent it spreading into the grain fields. A Brome sod needs discing over every year or two, to get the heaviest crops of hay.

Western Rye is, perhaps, the cheapest and easiest to grow of all the grasses. It can be sown very easily, either with or without a nurse crop. It catches and grows readily, and produces heavy crops of hay, but it requires to be cut very early in the season; if allowed to grow till the seed forms, the hay is liable to be woody and not so readily eaten by the cattle. We have found it makes much better hay when grown mixed with Red Top or Blue Grasses.

Timothy, especially, if sown with a little Alsike Clover mixed with it, is one of the best of all hay grasses; the seed is cheap, and grows well, but a great mistake is often made by sowing Timothy seed too deep with a grain crop thru the seed drill. We have always found Timothy to succeed best when sown broadcast on the surface, and lightly harrowed in. Timothy, however, for hay, should be plowed up again after the second or third crop, as it becomes root-bound and makes poor growth if left too long.

These three grasses have, up to the present time, been those best known and most in use, but there is now a general demand for a greater variety of hay and pasture grasses. This is right; we are beginning to recognize that we want more quality in our hay and pastures, and we want the pastures to be nutritious and available earlier in the spring and later in the fall. To obtain these we must begin to use mixed grasses. We want the heaviest yield of hay, but in it we want a mixture of tasty grasses, which will make horses and cattle eat it with more relish and less waste. We don't want

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME

WOODWARD WATER BASIN
ONT WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.
SOLE MAKERS

We made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best. Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills, and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

Make Your Cow as Comfortable as You Like to be Yourself

Stand her in the O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Stanchions. Permit her free action of the head when she eats, perfect comfort when she sleeps, and yet keep her in place.

Water her in O. W. E. & P. Co.'s Basins. Automatically keep fresh and pure water before her, and be sure of her health. The Individual Basin is the only sure method of preventing the spread of disease.

Get our Catalog showing complete stable equipments. We also have engine catalogs and other suitable literature that is yours for the asking. Write to-day.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited
Head Office: TORONTO
Branch Houses: WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, CALGARY

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



Mr. Gopher gets no warning when the grain is poisoned with

GOPHERCIDE

ONE big trouble with ordinary strychnine is that its intensely bitter taste gives it away. The gopher "gets wise" before he has swallowed enough to kill him.

Gophercide is a preparation of strychnine without this bitter taste. Gophers actually like grain poisoned with it—eat it greedily—and trouble you no more.

Perhaps you know how hard it is to dissolve ordinary strychnine and get enough soaked into the grain to be deadly. Gophercide is just the opposite. It dissolves freely in warm or even cold water, making a strong solution which poisons every grain through and through. Rains won't wash it off, for it goes right into the grain, and though the gopher may not get it for days, it gets him—quick.

Mr. W. E. Wright, of Vancor, Sask., says this about it:—"Gophercide" has given me complete satisfaction. It is easy to prepare, and is a sure killer. I used it on land that was full of gophers, and it certainly did its work well."

A 50c package of Gophercide, dissolved in half a gallon of water, poisons a gallon of wheat—and that's enough to kill 350 to 400 gophers—7 for a cent. Get a package from your druggist, and start after the gophers early.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. 7 OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.



You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

DE LAVAL Cream Separator the most important machine used on the farm

SOME BUYERS OF CREAM separators do not stop to think why their purchase of the best cream separator is of greater importance than the purchase of any other implement or machine of any kind used on the farm, or for that matter anywhere else.

NEARLY EVERY PIECE OF farm machinery is only used a few weeks during the year, if that long, and when it is used simply saves time or labor over some other way, with comparatively little difference between makes of such machines except in design or size or possibly that one is better made than another and so lasts longer and probably costs more proportionately.



THE FACTS ARE VERY DIFFERENT in the case of the cream separator, which is used twice a day every day in the year, and very different as between the De Laval and other cream separators because the use of any other separator or creaming system involves not only the saving in time and labor a De Laval machine would effect but an actual waste in quantity and quality of product a De Laval machine would save.

The Cream Separator the most wasteful or most profitable

THIS IS THE VERY GREAT difference that makes the cream separator the most important of farm machines, the most wasteful or the most profitable, because used so often and involving a waste or a saving every time it is used. This is the reason why there are more De Laval separators in use than any other kind of farm or dairy machines the world over, and more than all the other makes of cream separators combined.

NO MATTER WHETHER you have yet to buy a separator or are using an inferior machine, you must be interested in what a De Laval—not a 10, 20 or 30 year old one, but a De Laval machine to-day—would do for you, and that every De Laval local agent will be glad to make plain to you by the demonstration of a machine itself.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE nearest De Laval agent, simply write the nearest main office as below.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.,
limited
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg
Vancouver
80,000 Branches and Local Agencies
the world over

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

the cattle roaming in the spring and fall. We want pastures in which grasses will be green early in the spring, and grasses which will be fresh and green late in the fall. We can have them. It is possible to grow pasturage

which will make cows provide milk in October as plentifully as they do in June.

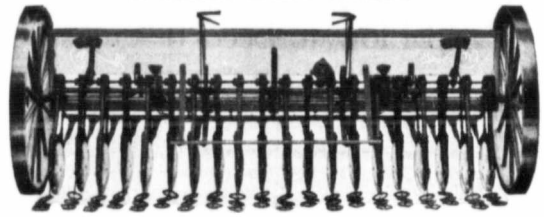
In the eighties, the writer spent several seasons in gathering and growing our native grasses, in connection with our Experimental Farms, and found that we have over seventy varieties of different grasses growing wild in the ravines and prairies of Western Canada, and many of them nutritious and good for cultivation, while many of these native grasses are varieties similar to those in general use in English and European agriculture, and, if we look up the agricultural textbooks of those countries, we will find that the origin of many of their best grasses is given as from North America. So that, in the past, English agriculture has procured their first seed of many of their best grasses from the climate of North America, and only in 1913 we shipped a ton of our native Western Rye Grass to England to be tested there by Messrs. Suttons. The Brome Grass, which was introduced here by the Experimental Farms, was brought from the continent of Europe, and is still known as Austrian Brome Grass, but Brome can be found growing native in many places in Northern Saskatchewan.

The Crested Dogstail, Meadow Foxtail, Oat Grass and Fescues can also be found growing native among the valleys and hills of the big Saskatchewan rivers, and these nutritious grasses will make those Northern districts the richest of cattle pastures. We, ourselves, have been cultivating the hardiest and best of these grasses for many years, and have found that amongst them are many that by judicious mixing in our hay meadows will improve the quality and yield of our hay crops, and in our pastures of mixture of early and late varieties will produce green pasture when wanted in early spring, and late nutritious grasses when most needed late in the fall. We have found that, for early pasture, Western Rye Grass, Agrostis Stolonifera, Red Top, Alopecurus or Meadow Foxtail, Cocksfoot and Hard Fescue are suitable. For late pasture, Crested Dogstail, Blue Grasses, Cocksfoot and Sheep Fescue, Brome, Cocksfoot and Blue Grasses make good pasture at all seasons.

For early hay crop or pasturage a mixture of 75 per cent Western Rye and 25 per cent of the other early varieties mentioned should produce a hay crop which would be relished by stock far better than the Rye Grass alone, and would furnish pasturage in a variety of soil, and in either wet or dry season.

If late pasturage is wanted, mix

Double Disc Drills



We manufacture all sizes, both single and double, from 14 inches to 22 inches, and believe it to be one of the most satisfactory Drills on the market. Its superiority of construction high grade material and workmanship combine to make it **SECOND TO NONE.**

Write for our prices and terms of sale. We have a most interesting business proposition for you.

Gasoline Tank



Our tank has **ELECTRICALLY WELDED SEAMS** and is **GUARANTEED AGAINST LEAKAGE.** It has a capacity of 400 gallons, with internal division plate, parcel carrier, force pump, and is mounted ready to fix on your wagon. Sold for either cash or terms. Send for full specification.

The North American Machinery Co.
Higgins Avenue (Near Louise Bridge)
WINNIPEG

You SAVE MONEY by buying our

Absolutely Guaranteed

Fitted Shares

We prepay freight on \$35.00 orders and over.

Write for Catalog to Dept. A

Every Make, Every Style

12 in. \$2.00

14 in. \$2.40

16 in. \$2.75

H. R. HAWKEY & CO.

Hardware Mail Order Specialists
66 Notre Dame Ave. E. WINNIPEG

Reference Bank of Hamilton

NOTE—Due to the results of our low prices, we understand that certain competitors are making false statements as to the quality of our shares. There is absolutely no truth in such statements. Our shares are made from the very best quality of crucible cast steel and are absolutely guaranteed.

The World's Best Eveners Help to Stop Your Farm Leaks

Heider 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-horse eveners on the market 12 years. 6-horse and 8-horse eveners listed but not equalled. The Heider 6-horse glass eveners works 4 horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on unbroken ground. Heider 3-horse wagon eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or other implements with pole.

HEIDER EVENERS are the means of many short-cuts in farming. They save time, labor and horses, consequently make you money. The Heider line is complete and manufactured in the largest eveners factory in the world and is no experiment. They are made right by expert workmen, of best material and fully guaranteed. Why take chances with the ordinary kind when you can get the best? ASK YOUR DEALER for Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, write us for free circular showing entire line and we will tell you where to get them. Address: Heider Mfg. Co., 796 Main St. Carroll, Iowa

Write for Free Circular Spawing For Free Full Line

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in the late varieties in place of the early ones.

On dry, hilly places, Crested Dogstail, Canadian Blue Grass, Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Western Rye or Brome will all do well.

For low, damp places and rich soils, the Festuca Elatoir, Cocksfoot, Tall Oat Grass, the Peas, and White Clover all do well.

Sow in summer, for late fall feed, on fallow land, or for plowing under as manure crop, we have found perennial or annual Rye grasses and Crimson Clover to produce a quick, heavy growth, remaining green and affording abundant pasturage until early November.

The Kitchen the Most Important Room in the Farm-house

The Importance of an Economically Constructed and Comfortable Home

The importance to the farmer of having an economical farmhouse has been emphasized by the farm architect of the Department of Agriculture, who states that the mental and physical fitness of the laborers both within the house and in the fields are vitally affected by the building that affords the family shelter.

The most important building on a farm is the home. The health, comfort, and happiness of the family are dependent upon its construction and equipment, and unless these matters are looked after the sanitary dairy barn or the economically constructed buildings for stock are of little value. Happiness and contentment in the family are of little value. Happiness and contentment in the family are as essential to efficient service as improved tools and outbuildings.

Although the housewife spends, in many cases, a lifetime in her "workshop," the kitchen, and the family rooms, she is not as a rule capable of planning a house in the highest degree serviceable and comfortable without assistance. Her help, however, is essential to the farm architect, as the result of his plans most vitally concerns her.

One of the most important details regarding the average American farmhouse is that it must be inexpensive. The average annual net income of a farmer to-day, after deducting 5 per cent interest on his investment, is less than \$400. This does not mean that the houses may not be attractive. They may, if intelligently planned and with the help of vines, shrubs, and trees, become the prettiest spots in the landscape, and more beautiful and inexpensive than the crowded city houses.

It's a Genuine
"American Champion"



Farmers, Buyers and Dealers

This complete THRESHING OUTFIT will easily solve the threshing problem. It's an ideal machine at work, a perfection in construction, a standard in quality and durability.

This thresher and cleaner is mounted on truck with steel wheels, equipped with bagger, tailings elevator, straw carrier.

The machine is especially built to run with gasoline or steam power.

LARGE CAPACITY. GUARANTEED. MODERATE PRICES.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

We would like to communicate at once to take agreement with experienced dealers or agents for the sale of our Threshing Machines in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

Write to

P. T. LEGARÉ LIMITED

Manufacturers, **QUEBEC** **CANADA**

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

To Economize the Housewife's Strength

The possible economy in household labor and the conservation of the strength of the housewife are two important factors to be considered in the construction of a farmhouse. Pleasant and comfortable farm homes tend to hold families together; but the cheerless, unlovable, and insanitary houses drive boys and girls to the cities.

The Office of Farm Management of the Department of Agriculture has now undertaken to investigate this problem systematically and to evolve practical improvements for the benefit of the farmer's home.

Certain features are often overlooked in providing economical arrangements for the household when they might be easily provided for. One of the specialists of the Office of Farm Management

learned from a woman in Pennsylvania, who had broken down from overwork, that she had been carrying coal from the barn for years. When the husband was asked if there was any reason why a coal bunker could not have been provided near the cookstove and filled directly from the wagon, he answered that there was none, but that no one had ever thought of it. This one detail has been found neglected in other cases where it could have been easily remedied, if only someone had thought of it.

Beauty with Simplicity and Economy

After economy in the construction of the building and in the housework has been attained, attention will be given to developing beauty. Simplicity in line and good proportions are meant by the use of this word beauty, and not so-called applied "orna-

WINNIPEG - CANADA
719 MAIN STREET BLOCK
JOHN A. HERRON

and if I do not succeed in convincing you, by a preponderance of evidence, that you can make more money by investing a few dollars in Western Telegraph stock than by any other use to which you can put your money, you will be under no obligation to me—I want you to know all about it, whether you buy stock or not. Primarily, of course, my object is to sell stock, but I will not expect you to buy unless your own independent judgment tells you it is the proper thing to do. All I ask is a hearing. If the facts I present do not satisfy you that it is safe, sound, conservative and highly profitable venture, then I want none of your money. The only stipulation I make is that you shall read carefully all that I submit. Address:

WRITE TO ME

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TESTIMONIAL

Indian Head Assa., 18 Dec. 1904
Experimental Farm, N.W.T.
Fort Dodge Chemical Co.
Dear Sirs: The Gopher Death received last spring did good execution on two farms. I gave part to the forestry, on which there were many colonies of gophers and it gave good satisfaction; on this farm also it was effective. Yours truly, Angus McKay, Supt.
See advt. in this issue.

ments." This simplicity is entirely in keeping with a general plan of economy.

Economy, however, is not a synonym for cheapness. Double-strength glass may even be more economical in a tenant house than single strength, notwithstanding its greater first cost. A kitchen sink may be a paying investment, although it excludes a bay window or a fireplace, which has been the pet notion of the housewife. Screened-in kitchen porches, sleeping porches, double or triple windows, and kitchen conveniences are fine economical features which even the smallest house plans may well consider. Separate dining rooms for families that generally eat in the kitchen are less important, as are "parlors." These separate rooms may have complete systems of plumbing, heating, and lighting which involve additional expense. The kitchen is the most important room in the farmhouse.

For the average farmer, economy bars a room especially reserved for weddings and funerals. A back stairway in small houses

is an unnecessary luxury. Large halls which are never used to live in, but merely as thoroughfares, are a feature which can be dispensed with in the interest of a smaller outlay of money.

Other features that should give way to a comfortable and convenient kitchen are narrow porches, filigree work, numerous angles in walls and roof, useless doors. There should be an intelligent purpose for every cubic foot of space and for every piece of material about the building, if possible.

It may not be found practicable for the Department of Agriculture to furnish plans and specifications of farmhouses worked out for particular individual needs. However, it is believed to be desirable to work out plans and specifications for the general needs of farmers and to illustrate and explain the plans so that the farmer may understand the principles involved and apply them when he remodels his present house. The Office of Farm Management is endeavoring to help the farmer and the farmer's wife in this way.

A Record Seed Show

THE annual Provincial Seed Fair for the Province of Saskatchewan, which was held during the last few weeks in January, proved to be the finest exhibit of good seed that has ever been shown in Saskatchewan and doubtless that has ever been shown anywhere as a distinctly seed fair. The classes were exceedingly well filled. There were forty-four exhibits of marquis wheat, and notwithstanding the fact that the number of classes and sections have been greatly increased under this year's prize list, scarcely a section was unrepresented. It is notable that there was an excellent exhibit of field peas, the various classes, and also corn. The judges, James Murray, General Manager of the South Alberta Wheat Lands Co., T. J. Harrison, Superintendent of the experimental farm, Indian Head, and Frank Reed, representative of the Dominion Seed Branch, declared that the exhibit was superior to any they had seen.

The list of prize winners is herewith appended.

Red Fife Wheat (Winning a Prize in Standing Fields Competition):

- 1st, Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- 2nd, Davis Brothers, Perdue, Sask.
- 3rd, E. A. Frederick, Maple Creek, Sask.
- 4th, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
- 5th, Valentin Unterschute, Melville, Sask.

- th, The Hall Farm, Blucher, Sask.
- 7th, W. R. Abbott, Maple Creek, Sask.
- Marquis Wheat** (Winning a Prize in Standing Fields Competition):
- 1st, Herbert Sharon, Kinley, Sask.
- 2nd, J. J. Lanigan, Elfros, Sask.
- 3rd, Wm. Pain, Howell, Sask.
- 4th, John Turnbull, Moffatt, Sask.
- 5th, John Illingworth & Sons, Roceliffe, Sask.

- 6th, David Laing, Stockholm, Sask.
- 7th, Wm. Barnett, Elfros, Sask.
- 8th, Leon Dionne, Vonda, Sask.
- Red Fife** (Open to All):
- 1st, J. J. Lanigan, Elfros, Sask.
- 1st, Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, Moose Jaw, Sask.

- 3rd, Wm. McDermid, Halyonia, Sask.
- 4th, Alex. Laing, Stockholm, Sask.
- 5th, L. H. Awde, Heward, Sask.
- 6th, O. B. Stauffer, Arcola, Sask.
- 7th, Robert Fraser, Churehbridge, Sask.
- 8th, Max Schnitter, Nutana, Sask.
- Marquis Wheat** (Open to All):
- 1st, Cutler Brothers, Rouleau, Sask.
- 2nd, Wm. Henley & Sons, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

- 3rd, Jas. H. Newsome, Lumsden, Sask.
- 4th, W. H. Reddick, Maple Creek, Sask.
- 5th, J. J. Lanigan, Elfros, Sask.
- 6th, E. L. Plank, Rouleau, Sask.
- 7th, Gus. Weppeler, Vanguard, Sask.
- 8th, John Turnbull, Moffatt, Sask.
- Any Other Named Variety of Spring Wheat:**
- 1st, Wm. Biesenthal, Windthorst, Sask.
- 2nd, Adam Little, Disley, Sask.
- 3rd, R. O. Kriesser, Imperial, Sask.
- 4th, Davis Brothers, Perdue, Sask.
- 5th, Wilfrid Wilde, Broadview, Sask.

Any Named Variety of Winter Wheat:

- 1st, E. J. Bissicks, Cotham, Sask.
- Class of Unamplishment, "Farm Crops Trophy and \$25.00 Gold Medal":**
- Won by Cutler Brothers, Rouleau, Sask.

The Purity Flour Cup for Best Bushel of Red Fife:

- Won by J. J. Lanigan, Elfros, Sask.

The Millers Cup for the Best Bushel of Prize Winning Wheat to be determined by a milling and baking test without regard for its value as seed.

Results will be made known later.

BUYERS OF Gasoline Engines Beware!



Certain unscrupulous dealers are selling imitations of Stover Engines and rating a 2½ h.p. engine as a 3 h.p.; a 4 h.p. engine as a 4½ h.p.; a 6 h.p. engine as a 7 h.p.; an 8 h.p. engine as a 10 h.p., etc.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Buy the ORIGINAL STOVER, manufactured and guaranteed by the Stover Engine Works, of Freeport, Ill., the largest exclusive gasoline engine factory in United States.

The STOVER represents the highest quality Engine and will develop at least 25% more than rated power. The STOVER is in fact the lowest price good engine made to-day.

Prices of STOVER Engines:

2 H.P.	295.00
4 H.P.	195.00
6 H.P.	130.00
2½ H.P.	85.00
1 H.P.	\$ 36.25

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Get Your Plow Shares Now. Buy from The Farmers' Company. Cut Out The Middleman and Save Money.

Cheap plow shares kill horses. These fitted plow shares are absolutely guaranteed first-class in every respect. Standard in make and quality. We have them for every make of plow, and, Remember, we are the originators of low prices and first-class goods.

BEWARE OF MUSHROOM COMPANIES! Deal with a concern that has a reputation for square dealing and first-class goods.

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Each
12-inch Shares,	\$2.00
14-inch Shares,	\$2.25
16-inch Shares,	\$2.50

Write for Catalogue

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.

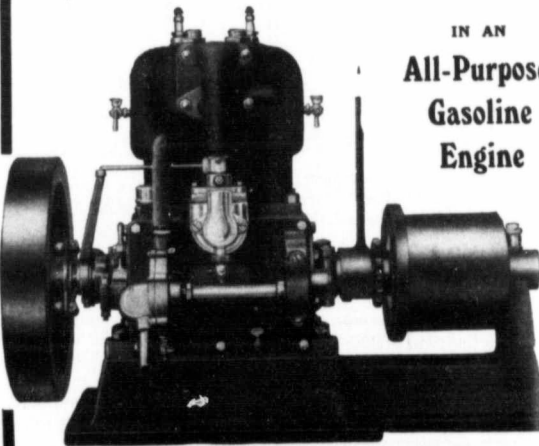
BRANDON, Manitoba

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LAST AND BEST

IN AN

All-Purpose Gasoline Engine



6-8 H.P. 4 Cycle 2 Cylinder

Weight only 325 lbs.
Cylinder 4 x 4 inches. Power 4 to 8 H.P. Speed 600 to 900 R.P.M.
Fly Wheel 14 x 4 inches.

The remarkably light weight of this engine is obtainable only in this advanced type of construction. With its light weight it is the most compact and convenient engine to handle on the market. Its size adapts it perfectly to every kind of work on the farm. Length of base 29½ inches; height of base, 29½ inches; width, 8 inches and 12 inches; height of base, 4½ inches, to crank shaft, 9½ inches; total height, 24 inches; shaft, 1½ inches.

Also built in special electric light type with double fly wheels. Regularly mounted on wooden skids; includes ignition system, etc., ready for operation. Magneto to order. Get our full specifications.

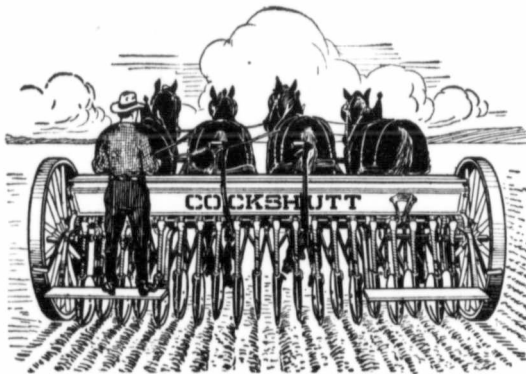
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Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.

202 Chambers of Commerce. Winnipeg

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Fields Comj
1st, Samu
White Oa
1st, O. W
2nd, C. O
3rd, E. L
4th, A. H
5th, W. D
6th, Max
7th, Josep
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Outs):
1st, Cutle
2nd, Wm
3rd, S. A
4th, Cash
S
5th, Will
6th, J. G
7th, Sami
8th, T. H
White Oa
1st, Geo.
2nd, A. A
Oats, Any
1st, Wilfr
Six-Rowed
2nd, Max
2nd, Herb
3rd, Val
S
Two-Row
Type):
1st, McDo
A
2nd, Ashl
3rd, W. H
4th, T. H
Two-Row
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1st, A. Ho
2nd, Roy
Su
3rd, O. W
4th, Moos
M
Peas:
1st, F. J.
2nd, E. M.



Every Seed Counts When You Sow With A COCKSHUTT DRILL

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Good Seed and good soil are half the victory in the battle for Crops. Proper planting is the other half.

And proper planting—the *right* way to put good seed in good soil—is to sow with a COCKSHUTT DRILL.

The feed is even and uniform—you set the index and the COCKSHUTT sows at exactly the rate you want it to sow.

Each seed is placed in the *centre* of the channel; quickly and completely covered up. All seed is sown at the same depth—insuring early, uniform growth and well-shaded land.

Drill-disks are self-cleaning—field-trash won't "stick" nor bind them. Disks are a full inch closer than on many other drills—giving more rows per field and more bushels per acre.

The increased yield per acre pays for your "Cockshutt" Drill in a very short time.

Our complete Drill Book gives many reasons why a "Cockshutt" will make and save much money for you. Write for a free copy to-day.

White Oats Winning Prize in Standing Fields Competition in 1913:

- 1st, Samuel Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask.
- White Oats, Long (Banner Oats):**
- 1st, O. W. Williams, Vanguard, Sask.
- 2nd, C. Olsen, Spy Hill, Sask.
- 3rd, E. L. Plank, Rouleau, Sask.
- 4th, A. Hardy, Kilmhurst, Sask.
- 5th, W. D. Caery, Windthorst, Sask.
- 6th, Max Schnitter, Nutana, Sask.
- 7th, Joseph Drury, Stoughton, Sask.
- White Oats, Medium (Abundance Oats):**
- 1st, Cutler Brothers, Rouleau, Sask.
- 2nd, Wm Hastie, Foam Lake, Sask.
- 3rd, S. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask.
- 4th, Cashmere Brothers, Maple Creek, Sask.
- 5th, Wilfrid Wilde, Broadview, Sask.
- 6th, J. G. Lewthwaite, Redvers, Sask.
- 7th, Samuel Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask.
- 8th, T. Henry Hood, Wolsley, Sask.
- White Oats, Short (Victory Oats):**
- 1st, Geo. A. Harris, Heward, Sask.
- 2nd, A. Austman, Spy Hill, Sask.
- Oats, Any Other Named Variety:**
- 1st, Wilfrid Wilde, Broadview, Sask.
- Six-Rowed Barley (Any Named Variety)**
- 2nd, Max Schnitter, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 2nd, Herbert Sharon, Kinley, Sask.
- 3rd, Valentin Unerschütz, Melville, Sask.

Two-Rowed Barley (Duck Filled Type):

- 1st, McDonald & Harrison, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
- 2nd, Ashton Stoneman, Mortlach, Sask.
- 3rd, W. H. Beesley, Belbeck, Sask.
- 4th, T. H. K. Pain, Vonda, Sask.
- Two-Rowed Barley (Chevalier Type):**
- 1st, Robt. M. Douglas, Tantalion, Sask. Championship The Brewers Trophy and \$25.00 Gold Medal:
- Won by McDonald & Harrison, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
- Flax (Any Variety):**
- 1st, A. Hardy, Kilmhurst, Sask.
- 2nd, Roy F. Langton, Maple Creek, Sask.
- 3rd, O. W. Williams, Vanguard, Sask.
- 4th, Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Peas:**
- 1st, F. J. Dash, Hillesden, Sask.
- 2nd, E. M. Evans, Saskatoon, Sask.

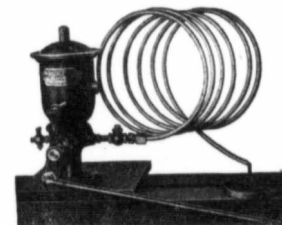
- Corn:**
- 1st, Cutler Brothers, Rouleau, Sask.
- 2nd, E. L. Plank, Rouleau, Sask.
- Timothy:**
- 1st, C. W. May, Windthorst, Sask.
- 2nd, S. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask.
- 3rd, A. Neville, Cottonwood, Sask.
- Brome Grass:**
- 1st, A. Neville, Cottonwood, Sask.
- 2nd, Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask.
- Western Rye Grass:**
- 1st, W. J. Creighton, Stalwart, Sask.
- 2nd, T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask.
- Potatoes (Any Late White)**
- 1st, Wm. Temple Way, Broadview, Sask.
- 2nd, The Hall Farm, Blucher, Sask.
- 3rd, E. N. Evans, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Potatoes (Any Late Pink):**
- 1st, E. N. Evans, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Potatoes (Any Early White):**
- 1st, E. N. Evans, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 2nd, Max Schnitter, Saskatoon, Sask.

Sandwiches that are not Edible
A Familiar Condition aptly described

The State Dairy and Food Department of Michigan in a recent bulletin describes the cow sandwich as follows: With the approach of winter the dairy cows will soon be stabled, and in a short time our dairy inspectors will be entering barns all over Michigan, and there they will find a peculiar kind of sandwich. Sandwiches, as the reader knows, generally consist of a piece of meat with two outside covers. The sandwiches that our dairy inspectors will find in the dairy barns might be called "fertilizer sandwiches." They consist of the

cow in the middle and a great big slab of fertilizer on each side of her. Now the head of this department believes in conservation, and the place for fertilizer is upon the fields of the farm and not upon the sides of the cow. Not only does the cow endure great discomfort by being placed in a fertilizer sandwich, but when the milker sits down to milk, of necessity more or less of this covering will fall into the milk-pail, and eventually a part of it will be transferred to the city man's stomach. Now we hold no brief for the city man's stomach, although the urban population in Michigan now comprises about fifty per cent of the population. In other words, during the coming winter more than 1,000,000 dwellers in towns and villages will all be carrying around in their stomachs more or less fertilizer which is obtained from the fertilizer sandwich in the dairy stables. This fertilizer is a plant food and not an animal food, and when we think of the vast amount that will be carried around in the city man's stomach, eventually to be wasted, we want to warn the dairymen of the state that here is a tremendous waste. The place for fertilizer is not in the city man's stomach, where it is liable to impair his digestion, more or less; but its true place is on the farms of the state to grow ad-

ditional crops of corn and clover. This enormous waste can be avoided if the dairyman will only place in his barn the proper kind of stall whereby the cow will keep clean, and a vast amount of fertilizer be saved to enrich the land.



Mr. Engineer—Do you know what it means to have an oil pump that is absolutely reliable in cold weather as well as hot? One that you will not have to take apart and clean every time a little chaff or dirt happens to get into the oil? One that has no ratchet wheel, pawls, etc., to get stuck and refuse to ratchet on a frosty morning? One that will start feeding as soon as you start your engine, no matter if everything else about the engine is frozen up? One that will pump the dope, cold as well as hot, thick as well as thin, dirty as well as clean, and do it 365 days in the year, regardless of climatic conditions? If you would be interested in hearing more about an oiling device possessed of all the good qualities mentioned above with many other distinctive and very important features, write for Catalogue and full information concerning the **PRACTICAL FORCE-FEED OIL PUMP**. "The Great Cold Weather Lubricator." McCallough Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. **CRANE & ORDWAY CO.** WINNIPEG, MAN. Distributing Agents for Western Canada

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What I saw and Learned at the Exhibition

(Concluded from page 71 February issue)

(Portion of First Prize Essay awarded to boys who were the Guests of the Winnipeg Exhibition Association, 1913—Won by Robert Coulter (age 16), Swan River, Man.)

The auditorium of the new college is used chiefly for debating. There is a balcony in it besides the main floor. The platform has a dressing room on each side of it and a rolling curtain in front. The roof is dome shaped, so that the speaker's voice may be more easily heard by his audience. The administration building has large pillars on the east and west sides of it; the north and south sides of this building are exactly alike and the east and west sides are exactly alike. We had a view of the surrounding country from the top of this building. While up there we saw a balloon ascend from the exhibition grounds.

The mechanical building is where all the college blacksmithing will be done. Here the students will be taught bench work, blacksmithing, how to make doors and such work as this. The chemistry building is where all the tests of the soils, water, etc., will be made. This building is, barring the glass in the windows, built entirely of metal. This is to prevent fire and it is very necessary, because sometimes dangerous explosions occur. In this building, there is a room set aside for the department of horticulture, the study of shrubs, flowers, trees, etc. Another room is set aside for entomology—the study of insects; besides all these buildings there is the power house. All the buildings on the farm are heated from this, by tunnels under-ground.

The fires in the power house are self-heating. The coal is put into bins, and the steam generated in the boilers, works a piece of machinery which shuffles the coal into the fire as it is needed. All the buildings are very nice, and they will be something to be proud of when finished. The 560 acre farm lies to the west of the buildings and the buildings are situated on the banks of the Red River.

Nine o'clock on Thursday morning we went to see the Poultry Show. There was a fine exhibit of poultry, which comprised 2,300 specimens. In this building were a great many kinds of chicken, ducks, geese and turkeys; also pigeon, pea-fowl, guinea hens, parrots, rabbits, guinea pigs, and quite a number of fancy birds.

We went through the manufacturer and industry buildings

next. In this building, we saw a great many things made in Canada, such as stoves, pumps, engines, separators, etc.

We saw a model of the Winnipeg power plant. It is situated on the Red River 77 miles from Winnipeg. This power plant lessens the cost of electricity in Winnipeg to nearly one-seventh to what it was in 1900. The electricity is used for lighting purposes; to run engines, heat stoves, irons, etc. It is used to run automobiles, electrical fans and for making ozone.

One of the exhibits shown was a stove which was heated by electricity. The heat can be turned on at any time by pressing a little button, or if no person is around an alarm clock set for a certain time can be fixed to turn on the heat for you. This is very handy to have breakfast made with. The things can be put on the stove the night before. The heat can be turned on by the alarm clock and there is a gauge which controls the heat. After we came out of this building, we went to see a poultry moving picture show.

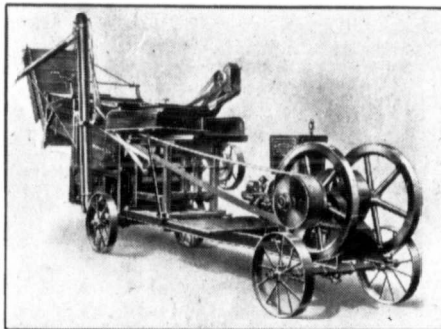
On Friday morning we had a lecture on dairy cattle by Prof. Woods. He said that in the early times, the cow only produced enough milk for her calf, but through careful study the dairy cattle were made what they are now. A beef cow is square, while a dairy cow is more angular. To be a dairy cow you must have good digestive organs; good blood circulation and a good milk circulatory system; the udder and milk veins should be well developed. The dairy cow should have a long bony head, the eyes should be prominent, and the forehead should be broad.

She should have a clean cut neck. This indicates an animal which does not tend to produce flesh; the back should be sharp and the body deep, with a good spring rib. In the beef animal the ribs spring from the top, but in the dairy animal, the spring is gradual. The skin should be pliable, this indicates good digestion. The milk veins should be large and crooked. A dairy cow can be of any size, in fact, the larger she is the better as long as the quality of milk is satisfactory. The hair should always be smooth, in the dairy type of cow.

After this we had a lecture on beef cattle. We were told that for generations this type of cow has been bred entirely for flesh. Unlike the dairy type, this type should be square in form; the top and underline should be straight and also parallel, while the back and front should also be parallel. The importance of form is to make meat. The head, for instance, is not used for meat, it is therefore short. The shoulder

The Up-to-date Threshing Outfit

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The long felt want of Western Farmers.

Wheat has been threshed and cleaned ready for market with the above at a cost of three cents per bushel, or a saving of seven cents on large outfit.

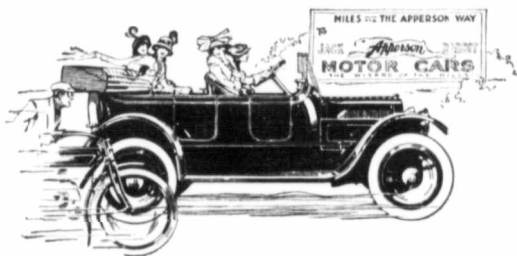
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Address:

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THE APPERSON

Built by the Father of the Automobile.



YOU have been reading about the new comers. You have been buying them, and you have been using them. Why not get acquainted with the old pioneer, The Apperson Jack Rabbit. It possesses more good qualities than any three of them combined.

Here are some of the exclusive features:

A water vein which will distribute the water equally and in proportion to the speed of the engine, Hollow crank shaft oiled under five pounds pressure. All gears and transmissions are 25% stronger than on any other car of the same rating. The fulcrum band clutch.

These features are patented, owned and controlled, and found only on the old pioneer, The Apperson Jack Rabbit. With reasonable care this car will last you for 25 years.

Why not investigate? Made in different sizes. Write for catalogue C.T. and full particulars.

HENRY RUSTAD,

108 Carlton Building, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The 1914 *Twin City* Tractor

¶ The *Twin City* Oil Tractor has made a truly remarkable record for the farmers of Canada. ¶ The large number of these tractors now operating throughout the country have demonstrated to Canadian Farmers that the *Twin City* is the high-class tractor on the market today. We believe those who know will concur in the statement that it is superior to any American, Canadian or foreign tractor yet produced. ¶ Our policy in the future, as in the past, will be to build the very highest quality of tractor possible. ¶ The high class workmanship and material in the *Twin City* Tractors make them cost more to build than any other tractor on the market, but our new policy of selling

Direct from Factory to Farm

will enable the farmer to purchase this tractor at the price of an ordinary tractor. ¶ Always remember, too, that the cost of operation and maintenance of this type of tractor is less than that of any other

¶ There are four sizes of the *Twin City* Tractors, suiting them to all requirements of the farmer:

Twin City "60" *Twin City* "25"
Twin City "40" *Twin City* "15"

¶ All are of the four-cylinder type except the *Twin City* "60" which is a 6-cylinder machine.

All sizes are equipped with combination carburetors which burn Kerosene, Distillates, etc., as well as Gasoline.



The **Twin City** Expert Service is Unexcelled

¶ As an important part of our new tractor selling policy we have determined to give our customers the benefit of the best service and expert department in the tractor business.

¶ In addition to our general office at Winnipeg, we have branches at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and other distributing points.

¶ A stock of tractors and repairs will be kept at these points and other places convenient for distribution. Experts will also be stationed at the most convenient points and the previous liberal policy of the company in its expert service department will be maintained and improved in every way that the best interests of our customers demand.

¶ The purchaser of a *Twin City* Tractor is assured that he will always be taken care of, and that behind every machine stands a company that is one of the very strongest in the business. **We are building more tractors today than any company in the world.**

Now Consider This Proposition

¶ Consider what this Tractor is. ¶ Consider the Sales Plan under which we sell it. ¶ Isn't it an epoch making proposition that you are able to buy from this wonderful line of machines on a **Direct from Factory to Farm Plan**?

¶ If it were a cheap, low grade tractor it wouldn't mean so much. ¶ If other companies were doing it, it wouldn't mean so much. ¶ But here is the leader of all Tractors—a Tractor known in every part of the world—the great "*Twin City*"—The *Twin City* "60"—The *Twin City* "40"—The "*Twin City* "25"—The *Twin City* "15"—all wonderful four and six cylinder machines. There are no other machines like them.

¶ Read about our policy on the other page and **write for more information about it.**

REMEMBER—A POSTAL WILL DO IT—NOW.

MINNEAPOLIS STEEL & MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

L. L. BROCKETT, Mgr.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

166 PRINCESS STREET

BRANCHES: REGINA — JOHN GIBNEY, Representative

CALGARY — C. F. LEIF, Representative

SASKATOON — R. E. SMILLIE, Representative.

Address All Inquiries to the General Office at Winnipeg

When you buy a Tractor this Spring be sure that you get a tractor built in 1914 and not a machine that has been carried over from some previous year. All *Twin City* Tractors for our 1914 trade are built in 1914 to meet 1914 requirements.

tops should be well apart. The hind quarters should be well filled. The back bone should not stand out. It should be buried in flesh. In beef cattle the finer the bone the better.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock we went to see St. John's Technical school. The first room we went into was the pattern making and wood turning room. This room is fitted up with carpenter's tools for the pupils to work with. The machine shop is fitted up with all the most modern machinery. Our guide told us that some of it was better than the machinery used in the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works. The blacksmith shop has a forge for each pupil. There are also all kinds of tools at the pupils disposal.

Through the kindness of Mr. Gilroy of the T. Eaton Co., we were given an auto ride to the C.P.R. shops, which I will now try to describe.

After the locomotives have run about 80,000 miles they are brought in here and taken all to pieces. After all defects have been made right, they are put together again; then painted and put on the road to do another 80,000 miles. The different parts of the engines are sent to different gangs to be fixed; for instance, all the copper work is sent to a gang of men who do nothing else, except work with copper. The blacksmiths straighten all the bent rods, and pipes are made by separate groups of men, while ashpan are made by still another group.

The Government makes all the locomotives carry ashpans. An engine is supposed to be remodelled in about 1 day, with 30 or 40 men working on it. The boiler shop is where the boilers and fire boxes are repaired. In the boiler shop, there are furnaces where iron plates 10 x 14 feet can be entirely heated. The drilling machine can drill four holes at a time in each plate. The saw or planing mill handles all the woodwork. The rough material is brought in here and it goes out ready to be put in the cars. The sawdust made in here is taken away by suction. Over 200 men work in this building.

The power house contains seven boilers. It also has two generators each of 750 h.p. the small machinery is run by compressed air. There are two tanks with pumps, which pump 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Next we went through the freight car shop. The first done with the cars when they are to be taken to pieces is to take the wheels off. On an average 500 or 600 cars come in here every day for about one hour's fixing. There are not near as many cars in here during the summer as

there are during the winter, because during the summer there is too much work to be done to take time to make small repairs. Besides these shops, there are the passenger car shops and the steel car shops. The steel cars are only a new invention, but more are coming into use every day, and soon the wooden cars will be out of action. They cannot be told from the wooden cars when they are painted. These cars are harder to repair when broken, because heat has to be applied, but they can stand a lot more rough usage than the wooden cars can. A lot of this work has only been started in Winnipeg recently, because the car shops in Montreal could not handle the work.

In the C.P.R. shops there are machines for making bolts and screws, and another machine puts the threads on them. There are other machines for making springs. In the blacksmith shop one of the principle things is the great steel hammers. This concludes our visit to the C.P.R. shops and it also concludes the programme which the Association had made for us. We had a very enjoyable week, as well as a very instructive one."

New Book on Garden and Field Crops

"Love's labor" or any kind of labor is lost that attempts the impossible job of gathering grapes from thorns. In horticulture as in everything else, the first condition of all success is thoroughly sound, carefully cultivated foundation stock.

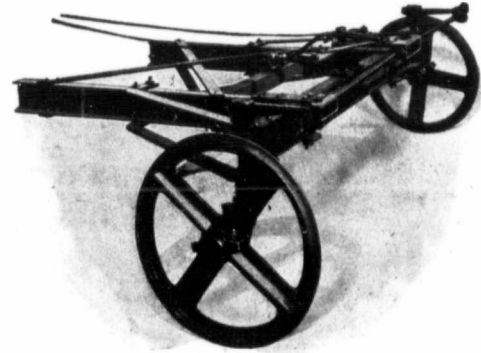
For many years the Steele Briggs Seed Company have been specializing on seeds and plant life that find no disqualifying or unkindly elements in Canadian soil and climate. To the end that they can distribute reliable seeds they have been capitalizing their brains, experience and money in such a way that long ago they secured the complete confidence of the public they appealed to.

It has been our pleasure for at least ten growing seasons now to have their catalogues with us as part of the season's literature and to inspect the wonderful results of their seed specialties in the field and also when these have been pitted in open contest against all comers.

Their 1914 prospectus is a wonderful production. Its pictorial excellence (as a matter of course) is the last ground on which it seeks to appeal to the notice of the presiding genius of the home farm garden and to the farmer who is after every trophy that he can compete for in field crops of any kind.

The Cuddy Self-Steering Device

HAS EARNED AND RECEIVED MORE GRATITUDE FROM PLOWMEN AND PLOWING EXPERTS THAN ANYTHING THAT HAS BEEN INVENTED FOR THE DUAL PURPOSE OF SAVING TIME AND LABOR AND MAKING ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WORK.



Can be fitted to any tractor now on the market. It is adapted for either the swinging type of axle or the automobile knuckle type. No other device on the market is adapted to the knuckle type axle. It is the only patented steering device now in general use on tractors and at last insures to all traction engine operators the most perfect self-steering arrangement, regardless of what make of tractor they are using. Extends only 5 feet in front of tractor axle to truck axle, and makes very little if any more headland at end of furrow than would the tractor running without it. Unanimously endorsed by prominent engine experts who acknowledge it to be a direct and simple solution of all engine steering troubles. Proved over four seasons. Any man can attach it to any engine. Price is reasonable, backed by a Positive Guarantee that it will fulfill its purpose.

If you are buying a Tractor—see that the "Cuddy Self-Steering Device" is part of its equipment.

Write for Complete details to

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.
288 Princess Street, Winnipeg

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

ALL THAT IS LEFT

of the Harmer Implement Co. stock which is being offered to you at less than the wholesale price of it.

Subject to the following conditions.

That the goods are new and in first-class condition, and if after you receive and inspect it, if it is not cheaper in price than any other machinery of the same kind, standard and quality considered, you can ship it back at my expense and have your money refunded.

- 1 Superior Stand Grinder with extra set of plates, 6-inch \$ 18.00
- 1 Garden Cultivator with four sets of tools 6.00
- 1 Garden Hand Spray for spraying potatoes 5.00
- 1 Garden Disc 4.00
- 1 Speed Regulator, use with engines when running cream separator. ... 7.00
- 1 Caboose Steel Wheel Truck with 8-ft. bunks 40.00
- 2 Grain Picklers (Wheat City) each 5.00
- 2 Disc Plow Sharpeners, power driven each 7.00
- 2 Bagers, 8 ft., suitable for any crusher each 15.00
- 9 Sets of Christensen Harrows each 8.00
- 10 Racine Rotary Harrows each 4.00
- 20 Eclipse Harrow Carts each 7.00
- 10 Steel Frames and 24-inch Saws each 26.00
- 1 Set of Handy Steel Trucks for 1½ H.P. Engine each 6.00
- 3 Sets of Handy Steel Trucks for 2½ and 4 H.P. Engines, 18-inch Wheels, 3-inch face each 7.00
- 1 Hopper-Cooled Big Chief Engine, 6 H.P., supplied with sub-base and also skids 140.00
- 1 Hopper-Cooled Engine, Big Chief, 12½ H.P. 295.00
- 1 Friction Clutch Pulley, suitable for 2½ H.P. Engine 30.00
- 1 Hopper-Cooled 2½ H.P. Engine Hired Man 45.00
- 1 Independent Hopper-Cooled 4 H.P. 90.00

These Engines are equipped ready to run when you receive them, having been thoroughly tested before they leave here

THOS. H. CUDDY 288 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.90

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg tester—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Insulators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it'll pay to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. FREE catalog books, or send your order and save time. Write on order. Don't delay.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 310, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

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Insure Your Crops with the Canada Hail Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Full Dom. Govt. Deposit
Lowest Possible Rates

Our policy contract guarantees positive protection to Policyholders

Losses Paid in Full
Prompt Settlements

HAIL INSURANCE is a necessity to every farmer in Western Canada, and the Canada Hail Insurance Co. will carry your risk at premium rates as low as it is possible to make them consistent with fair adjustments and definite payment of claims of 100 cents on a dollar. Below are given a few claims paid by this Company in 1913:-

Evans Bros, Brookdale . . . \$ 546.00	J. C. Hunter, Brookdale . . . \$ 559.90
Thos. Gowan, Brookdale . . . 1522.00	W. McNish, Pierson . . . 668.75
D. Hamilton, Baswood . . . 597.50	K. Zimmerman, Marie-thal . . . 556.25
C. F. Deakin, Neepawa . . . 377.50	J. Holman, Strasburg . . . 550.00
E. W. Nicholson, Bridge Creek . . . 990.00	C. Anderson, Carievale . . . 730.80
E. Blackburn, Neepawa . . . 524.31	Hilliard & Good, Howell . . . 1392.00
W. L. Watson, Brookdale . . . 606.25	C. Holman, Luseland . . . 550.00
H. Switzer, Petrel . . . 505.50	A. Larson, Borden . . . 389.50
J. W. Hunter, Brookdale . . . 1074.00	J. A. Debenham, Sintaluta . . . 275.00

R. E. Reardon, High River . . . \$ 550.00
Thos. Parsons, Acme . . . 2174.10
E. J. C. Boake, Acme . . . 1101.00
A. C. Rider, Acme . . . 870.00
J. D. Patterson, Acme . . . 960.00
W. Halsall, Killam . . . 892.00
F. Foster, Chinook . . . 480.00
F. Otto, Chinook . . . 234.00
B. J. Orrison, Chinook . . . 472.50

J. F. Neiman, Wetaskiwin . . . \$ 483.00
G. A. Ferguson, Malmø . . . 522.00
E. E. Langford, Angus Ridge . . . 772.00
G. S. Weger, Lacombe . . . 697.00
H. T. Rix, Wetaskiwin . . . 662.40
A. J. Rix, Wetaskiwin . . . 884.80
A. Radomski, Strome . . . 228.00
A. Witts, Milk River . . . 96.00

POLICYHOLDERS' APPRECIATION

Basswood, Man., Aug. 0th.
Please accept thanks for your fair adjustment and prompt settlement of loss claim, assuring you of further business and wishing you every success.
D. H.

Cordova, Man., Aug. 4th.
This is to say that I am well pleased with the treatment your company has given me in connection with my recent loss by hail. Your adjuster seems to be a very competent and your methods of doing business very prompt. Settlement of loss was made more quickly than I had expected.
N. P. S.

Moore Park, Man., Sept. 2nd.
Received your cheque the other day and I must thank you very much for your promptness in forwarding the same. You may count on me insuring in your company hereafter. It makes a person feel as if he had not lost all when he gets the insurance as I have done. Thanking you for your past kindness.
J. W.

AGENTS' APPRECIATION

Wetaskiwin, 28th Aug.
I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th inst. with cheques covering amount of losses sustained in this district from the storms of 11th and 14th inst.

I must congratulate you upon the promptness with which you have effected settlement in all cases and would say that the parties to whom I have already handed cheques have expressed their appreciation in this regard.
C. D. S., Agent.

Carberry, Man., Sept. 17th.
Beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of recent date enclosing cheque. Thanking you for your promptness.
W. C. B., Agent

Brookdale, Man., Aug. 30th.
I have handed your cheques to their owners and each one has stated they were well pleased with the way the company has used them.
G. W. S., Agent.

Applications for Agencies Invited. Apply General Agents

Matthews, Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited

720-6 Union Bk. Bldg. Winnipeg, Manitoba

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

We note the very large increase in new and striking varieties in quite a number of popular lines, and also that the Steele Briggs Company share the belief we hold that corn is "coming to its own" in Western Canada at no far away date.

The information on acclimatized field corn is alone worth possessing even if the reader had no further use for the book in this season's programme. They have made a separate test of every sack (1 bushel) so that with ordinary care success is practically guaranteed. Their pedigreed seed has been grown at the most northerly point in America for perfect and uniform maturity. They claim that this is the highest type of field corn that has ever been offered in Canada. It has been grown from hand-selected ears and improved in breeding plots for advanced earliness, yield and trueness to type.

The Steele Briggs watchword has been from the first "Right varieties, true to name, high germination, pure, clean seed." It is no use flying a signal if you are not working it out, and that those people are living up to their colors is evidenced by the enormous and steady increase in their business. They have probably a unique equipment for testing every individual line they offer by inside as well as out-

door test in the field, and in short do everything that is humanly possible to safeguard their clients against failure or disappointment.

From an educational point of view as well as for the very best of business reasons to the readers of this magazine we heartily recommend them to secure a copy of the Steele Briggs 1914 Catalogue and carefully peruse it while they are figuring out their plans for the garden and field in the coming season.

Who Said We Were Busted?

All who are watching the sound financial development of Canada will be interested to observe that during the next few weeks The Great-West Life Assurance Company will reach one hundred million dollars of business in force. This is a record of speedy expansion hitherto unequalled, accomplished in less than two and twenty years.

A daily says that "men have been stung to death by hornets and horses and mules likewise". Many a farmer has been stung by a mule, and has lived to tell the tale.

The employer who wants too much is as much a factor in the help question as the employee who gives too little.



Kills Fleas, Dogs and Coughs of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepared for \$1.25. War-quoted. Ratocide Tablets. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

BIG NEW CATALOGUE

It is crammed full of BIG BARGAINS at prices that guarantee you a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. You will find a complete line of FURNITURE, STOVES, GROCERIES, BOOTS, HARDWARE, OILS and THRESHER'S SUPPLIES, and numerous other articles for the HOME and FARM. Every one of these articles is fully GUARANTEED to give satisfaction or your money will be refunded with all freight charges. SEND for this WONDERFUL BOOK—it's entirely free—won't cost you a cent, and it will be the means of saving you considerable on your purchases, besides giving you merchandise of QUALITY that is only obtainable at our store.

Guaranteed Endless Canvas Belting

100 ft. 7 in. 4-ply, \$26.00
100 ft. 8 in. 5-ply, \$35.00
120 ft. 7 in. 4-ply, \$29.50
120 ft. 8 in. 5-ply, \$42.50
150 ft. 7 in. 4-ply, \$39.50
150 ft. 8 in. 5-ply, \$53.00

Guaranteed Leather Belting

Width Stan-Extra ins. dard per foot.	per foot.	
2	\$0.22	\$0.24
2 1/2	.27	.30
3	.33	.36
4	.44	.48
5	.55	.60
6	.66	.72
6 1/2	.74	.80
7	.82	.90

Solid Oak Dining Set \$34.00



Anticlimbing Values in Dining Room Table and Chairs. Here's an offer that saves you big money. The table is made of solid oak and rustic finished; has a 48-inch top which extends to 6 ft. when opened; is fitted with amortizing extension slides and has massive pedestal and base, supported by Colonial styled legs. Chairs are made of solid oak with rich quartered oak back panel and hairtop. Finished golden. Large box seats covered with Imperial leather, strong stretchers and shaped front legs. Box can be used entire set. 9 inches of table anticlimbing.

Genuine Leather Seats
Price, Set Complete, 6 Chairs and Table . . . \$54.00
Price of Table, G. O. Finish . . . \$18.90
Price of 6 Chairs . . . \$16.90

Oils
Harvester Oil, for General Machinery, Threshing Machines, Mowers and Binders; 5 gal. case, \$2.60; 30 gal. bbl., \$11.00; 45 gal. bbl., \$16.80.
Castor Machine Oil, suitable for Heavy Machinery, Binder and Windmill, 30 gal. bbl., \$10.00; 45 gal. bbl., \$13.20.
Cylinder Oil, highest fire test, made from Pure Pennsylvania Crude, 30 gal. bbl., \$17.00; 45 gal. bbl., \$24.00.
Formaldehyde, put up in 60, 125 and 400 lb. barrels. One lb. of Formaldehyde will be sufficient for 45 to 50 bus. of wheat when mixed with 35 to 40 gals. of water. Price 60 lb. keg, \$9.50; 125 lb. keg, \$18.30; 400 lb. bbl., \$50.00.

The Farmers, Supply Co. Limited

Dept. CT, 173-177 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

NO. 1
HARD

Winnipeg, March 3, 1914.



THE coldest winter month, February, saw our wheat work up more rapidly than usual at that time of the year. The two main reasons were a great decrease in marketing off the farms as reserves were unusually small and furthermore Europe came to realize that with the Argentine crop only 66 per cent that of a year ago, and much of it too low in grade to mill, she would have to come more eagerly after the balance of our high grade wheat. The cash demand has been good. Stocks at Terminals are moderate and the supplies put across the lakes before the close of navigation have been well absorbed. With the fear of free wheat removed American millers have been good buyers of their cash wheat and Minneapolis May has rapidly advanced. Some frost damage resulted to the winter wheat but at this date the extent can scarcely be determined. Alternate freezing and thawing weather prevails now over the winter wheat belt with much of the wheat lacking a snow covering.

Mr. F. O. Fowler's estimate at February 15th, of wheat yet in the Farmer's hands to market, was 11,000,000, while he found the actual quantity in the country elevators was 22,000,000. It is probable that the entire amount will scarcely leave the farmers' granaries unless exceedingly high prices prevail in July. Some country mills already find difficulty in getting wheat supplies. The month of March should see more rapid marketing before the roads break up. The large millers have been good buyers of wheat, apparently fearing a scarcity toward mid-summer. The flour demand has been greatly retarded by the ocean freight discrimination which puts Canadian flour at a disadvantage of as much as seventeen cents per barrel, yet Canadian millers agree that all our hard wheat will be wanted.

To-day May wheat declined quite sharply due to a bearish statement of U.S.A. farm reserves and a feeling many entertained that after such a lengthy advance a reaction was long overdue. For the wheat market is to a certain degree a matter of sentiment. The unusually early opening of navigation on the

Danube and the other rivers of Southern Europe means more rapid marketing in the near East and lower Russia. The actual crop of the latter great country is always a matter of conjecture.

European winter wheat crops are also passing through a trying spring period when some damage is bound to result. Australia finds her crop high grade but disappointing in yield, while it is generally agreed that the bulk of the Argentine crop has been shipped and the residue is largely low grade. India is harvesting and threshing but will have only small quantities to export. The worlds visible is 195,982,000 bushels against 203,473,000 bushels a year ago. The Winnipeg market in particular from now till September will have speculative fluctuations more pronounced than earlier in the crop year when cash wheat offerings were big and advances would bring out big offerings or declines would result in export sales.

The seed demand is fair and those having clean seed should lose no time in advertising same or enlisting the aid of their commission house toward making a good sale. Much clean Marquis has been sent to Minneapolis and is being spread across the Dakotas, Iowa and Minnesota.

American millers have been active buyers right along, suggesting a reasonable flour demand. With them so far there is no dearth of supplies.

Altogether, after making fair allowance for speculative declines our wheat is much stronger than a year ago with a better prospect of higher prices after seeding than Western farmers have had for some years.

Oats and Barley

Experts reckon that Uncle Sam saved 150,000,000 bushels of oats and perhaps more corn by the mildness of this winter. Canada saved considerable too, so that oats has not improved rapidly but only in sympathy with wheat. The big oatmeal interests have been consistent buyers. Receipts at Terminals have been small. Clean oats are in good demand for seed. The Argentine crop is said to be only 60 per cent that of last year. With generous visible stocks of

Good Premiums for Wheat and Oats

For special shipment we can get you considerably better than Terminal Store prices. Cash grain continues in good demand. Get special billing instructions for special prices. This is the time of the year especially it pays to SHIP.

BLACKBURN & MILLS (A. M. Blackburn) (D. K. Mills)
531 Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Man.

Telephone—Main 46

Double The Yield of The Garden

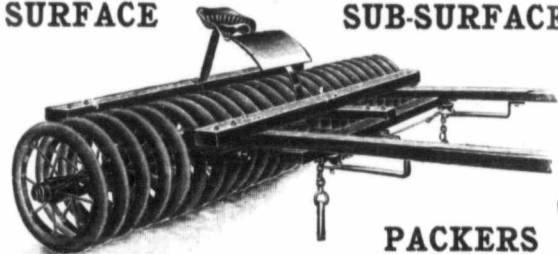
We Want You to Try Rennie's Tested Seeds This Spring
OUR CATALOGUE

Is larger and better than ever, and includes several splendid new varieties. For 45 years the leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. You need it before you decide what kinds to plant. Send for your copy to-day.

W.M. RENNIE Co. Limited 394 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG
Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

With Rennie's Seeds

SURFACE SUB-SURFACE



PACKERS

SURFACE	SUB-SURFACE
10 ft. 6 in., 16 wheel, weight 2,400 pounds \$80.00	10 ft., 20 wheel, weight 2,350 pounds \$80.00
14 ft. 6 in., 22 wheel, weight 2,800 pounds \$90.00	12 ft., 24 wheel, weight 2,750 pounds \$90.00

You will also be interested in our various other lines, including Portable Grain Elevators, Sawing Machines, Trip Hammers, etc.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GENERAL REPAIR WORK

Buy direct from the Manufacturer and save Commission.

The Brandon Machine and Implement Works
Brandon, Man.

From the Instant You Turn Your Engine Over



You must get a sharp, hot spark every time it's needed if you want to get the most power. That's the kind of ignition you can always depend on from a Wizard Magneto throughout the life of the engine. When you buy an engine insist that it be equipped with a Wizard—there's one for every stationary gas and oil engine. If you own an engine now, a Wizard will increase its power and reliability. For sale by all engine dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, ask him to write us. Insist on a Wizard.

Send for Free Book

"The Happy Engine Owner"

It explains all about ignition and how to remedy most engine troubles.

The Hercules Electric Co.
2155 N. Western Avenue,
Indianapolis, Ind.

150,000 Wizards used on such engines as:
Fairbanks Morse
I. H. C.
White
Root & Vander
Vauert
Waterloo Boy
Meyer
Challenge
Alamo
Ingersoll
Field Brosage
New Way



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The "Dreadnoughts" of the Prairies

The "Marshall" British "Colonial" Tractors

For PLOWING, THRESHING, AND HAULING, ROAD GRADING, Etc.

NOT IN ANY COMBINE

BUILT LIKE A BATTLESHIP

RUNS LIKE A WATCH

MADE IN 2 SIZES—
16 H.P. Draw Bar
30-36 Brake H.P.
and
32 H.P. Draw Bar
and 60-70 Brake H.P.

ECONOMICAL

DURABLE

RELIABLE

GUARANTEED

OF

FINEST MATERIAL

AND

BEST WORKMANSHIP

WANT FEW REPAIRS



The "MARSHALL" Engineering Specialities are known in every corner of the earth and known to be good, sound, and above all, Reliable.

HAVE STOCKS OF TWO SIZES ON HAND

HAVE COMPLETE LINE OF REPAIR PARTS

HAVE SKILLED MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FROM WORKS IN GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND

CUSTOMERS MAY RELY UPON PROMPT SERVICE AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

REFERENCES TO THOROUGHLY SATISFIED USERS. HAVE MANY TESTIMONIALS

The above represents a 32 H.P. Draw Bar and 60-70 Brake H.P. "CLASS F" Tractor, with two travelling speeds.

Send for Illustrated Catalog with full description and—DO IT NOW
MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (Canada) Ltd.

ENGINEERS

SASKATOON

::

CANADA

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

oats the price will likely not advance very much nor should any marked decline occur.

Barley, asleep for months, woke up about the 15th ult and this grain should gradually improve. It has long been the cheapest grain in America. Farmers are generally dissatisfied with the returns of this grain and if the spring be fairly early, they will likely avoid sowing it as far as they can.

Flax

This grain had a decided advance the past month due to small farm reserves in both the U.S.A. and Canada and a good European demand for oil and cake. Sharp speculative declines like that of to-day will frequently occur but the general trend is toward still higher prices. However this grain is a good price now and financial conditions in both the United States and Europe may retard or modify the manufacturing and building programmes now planned for the summer of 1914. Fowler estimates 1,750,000 bushels yet in the hands of the farmers February 15th last.



The farm club is a force for neighborhood uplift second only to a live church.

Hen Husbandry

Year in and year out the hens need some grain, some green food, some good liquid food, milk if they can get it, and plenty of grit. Give them that and you will get eggs—provided the hens are not crowded and too many foreigners are not admitted to the houses.

Too often it is the presence of these foreigners—lice, mites, and so forth—which runs the hens out and makes them sick of their own kind.

What makes a finer breakfast for laying hens than wheat warmed in the oven?

Have you any hens that "hold out" better than the rest in the matter of laying? Mark those hens and save their eggs for next spring's hatching. They are the ones on which to build the foundation of a bigger and better poultry business.

It will be money in your pocket to keep the roosters in a place by themselves during the winter season, especially till mating time.

Shut-up air is not necessarily warming to the hen's body.

Scrape up an acquaintance with your hens while they are in winter quarters. Make yourself agreeable to them and they will be glad to have you come again

A Pertinent Question

A number of men gathered in the smoking car of a train from Little Rock to another point in Arkansas were talking of the food best calculated to sustain health.

One Arkansan, a stout, florid man with short gray hair and a self-satisfied air, was holding forth in great style.

"Look at me!" he exclaimed. "Never had a day's sickness in my

life. All due to simple food. Why, gents, from the time I was 20 to when I reached 40 years I lived a regular life. None of these effeminate delicacies for me. No late hours. Every day, summer and winter, I went to bed at 9, got up at 5. Lived principally on corned beef and corn bread. Worked hard, gents—worked hard from 8 to 1. Then dinner; plain dinner; then an hour's exercise, and then—"

"Excuse me," interrupted the stranger, who had remained silent, "but what were you in for?"

FARMERS!

Your hear much of the advantages of **CO-OPERATION**

Here is the practical application of the principle

One of the best known implement manufacturing concerns in Western Canada has decided to change into a Co-operative Company if the farmers of Western Canada offer encouragement.

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Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies

The following article has been compiled from a bulletin issued under the above heading by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The information it gives is of the first importance and value to many of our readers, especially to those who are new to the country and who have not already "bought" their experience at the heavy cost of failure which a little help such as this article furnishes might have turned into complete success from the first. For the information and experience, the Department is largely indebted to Mr. Angus Mackay, for 26 years Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for Southeastern Saskatchewan at Indian Head.—Ed.

FOR many years, commencing in 1888, the methods of conserving moisture by "Breaking and Backsetting" and by "Summer-fallowing," now called "Dry-farming" for a change, have been recommended and universally adopted by the older settlers, but to very many of the new settlers they are unknown. The latter, it is hoped, may be benefitted by the following explanation of the methods, which, for a great many years, have proven uniformly successful at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, and may with confidence be recommended for almost every district in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Breaking Prairie Sod

The success or failure of a new settler often depends on the method employed in the preparation of the land for his first crop, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the question of "Breaking" or "Breaking and Backsetting" be given the consideration it deserves.

For some years past the general practice throughout the country has been to continue breaking three or more inches deep so long as the teams can turn over the sod, then in the fall to disc the top-soil and grow grain in the spring following. From the breaking so done before the end of June, a good crop of wheat, oats or barley is usually obtained but no amount of cultivation will ensure even a fair crop on this land in the next succeeding year. After the first crop has been cut, the soil is usually in a perfectly dry state and remains so, in spite of any known method of cultivation, until the rains come in the spring following. If they are insufficient or late, as is frequently the case, failure of the crop must be the result.

Breaking and Backsetting

Breaking and backsetting is the true way of laying the foundation for future success in the greater number of districts throughout

the province, and while this method does not permit of as large an acreage being brought under cultivation in the year, it does permit of more thorough work and ensures better results in the long run. The anxiety of nearly all settlers to sow every acre possible, regardless of how or when the work on the land has been accomplished, may be given as the reason for breaking and discing, to a large extent, superseding the older, better and safer plan.

Breaking and backsetting means the plowing of the prairie sod as shallow as possible before the June or early July rains are over, and in August or September, when the sod will have become thoroughly rotted by the rains and hot sun, plowing two or three inches deeper in the same direction and then harrowing to make a fine and firm seedbed. From land prepared in this way two good crops of wheat may be expected. The first crop will be heavy and the stubble, if cut high at harvest time, will retain sufficient snow to produce the moisture required, even in the driest spring, to germinate the seed for the next crop. The stubble-land can readily be burned on a day in the spring with a warm, steady wind and the seed may be sown with or without further cultivation. In a case where the grass roots have not been entirely killed by the backsetting, a shallow cultivation before seeding will be found advantageous but as a rule the harrowing of the land with a drag-harrow after seeding will be sufficient.

The principal objection to "breaking and backsetting" is urged with regard to the backsetting which, no doubt, is heavy work for the teams, but if the discing required to reduce deep-breaking and then the plowing or other cultivation that must be done in an effort to obtain a second crop, be taken into consideration it must be conceded that in the end "breaking and backsetting" is the cheaper and better method.

When two crops have been taken from new land it should be summer-fallowed.

Summer-Fallows and Summer-Fallowing

Among the many advantages to the credit of the practice of summer-fallowing may be mentioned: The conservation of moisture, the eradication of



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weeds, the preparation of the land for grain-crops at a time when no other work is pressing, the availability of summer-fallowed land for seeding at the earliest possible date in the spring and the minor advantages of having suitable land for the growing of pure seed, potatoes, roots and vegetables at the least cost and with the greatest chance for success, and that of being able to secure two crops of grain with little or no further cultivation.

Summer-fallowing undoubtedly has some disadvantages, but so long as the growing of grain, and more particularly wheat, remains the principal industry of the province, it will be necessary to store up moisture against a possible dry season, to restrain the weeds from over-running the land, and on account of the short seasons, to prepare at least a portion of the land to be cropped in the year previous to seeding and a well-made summer-fallow is the best means to this end. Among the disadvantages are: The liability of the soil to drift, the over-production of straw in a wet season, causing late maturity and consequent danger of damage by frost, and it is claimed, the partial exhaustion of the soil. The two former may, to a great extent, be overcome by different methods of cultivation, and if the soil can be prevented from drifting, I am satisfied that one of the reasons for the latter contention will disappear.

Various methods are practised in the preparation of fallow and where the aim has been to take advantage of the June and July rains and so prevent the growth of weeds, success is almost assured. Where the object has been to spend as little time as possible on the work, failure is equally certain.

Methods of Preparing New Ground

From Revised Report of 1906
 "In view of the fact that every year brings to the Northwest many new settlers who are unacquainted with the methods of breaking up and preparing new land for crop, a few suggestions with regard to this important work may not be amiss.

"In all sections where the sod is thick and tough, breaking and backsetting should be done; while in the districts where bluffs abound and the sod is thin, deep breaking is all that is necessary.

"The former is generally applicable to the southern and western portions, and the latter to the northeastern part of Saskatchewan, where the land is more or less covered with bluffs.

Breaking and Backsetting

"The sod should be turned over as thin as possible, and for this

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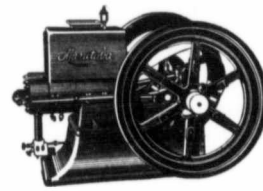
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purpose a walking plow with a 12 or 14-inch share is the best. When the breaking is completed (which should not be later than the second week in July), rolling will hasten the rotting process and permit backsetting to commence early in August.

"Backsetting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three inches of fresh soil to cover it. The plowing should be done in the same direction as the breaking and the same width of furrow turned. Two inches below the breaking is considered deep enough.

"After backsetting, the soil cannot be made too fine, and the use of the disc harrow to cut up the unrotted sod, will complete the work."

Deep Breaking

"Deep breaking, which in some sections of the country is the only practicable way of preparing new land, and which is, unfortunately, done in many instances where breaking and backsetting would give much more satisfactory results, consists in the turning over of the sod as deeply as possible, usually from four to five inches. When the sod has rotted, the top soil should be worked and made as fine as possible. The use of harrow and disc will fill up all irregularities on the surface, and make a fine, even seed-bed.

"Whether the land is broken shallow or deep, it is necessary to have the work completed early, so as to take advantage of the rains which usually come in June and early July. These rains cause the sod to rot, and without them, or if the plowing is done after they are over, the sod remains in the same condition as when turned, and no amount of work will make up for the loss."

Summer Fallows

"The true worth of properly prepared fallows has been clearly demonstrated in past years in every district of Saskatchewan.

"The work of preparing land for crop by fallowing is carried on in so many ways in different parts of the country, that perhaps a few words on some of the methods employed may be of use.

"It has been observed in some parts of Saskatchewan that the land to be fallowed is not, as a rule, touched until the weeds are full grown and in many cases, bearing fully matured seed. It is then plowed.

doubt, saves work at the time, the doubt, save work at the time, the very object of a summer-fallow is defeated. In the first place, moisture is not conserved because the land has been pumped dry by the heavy growth of weeds; and, secondly, instead of using the summer-fallow as a means of

eradicating weeds, a foundation is laid for years of labor and expense by the myriads of foul seeds turned under.

"The endless fields of yellow-flowered weeds, generally Ball Mustard (*Neslia paniculata*), testify to the indifferent work done in many districts, and, while no weed is more easily eradicated by a good system of fallows, there is no weed that is more easily propagated or takes greater advantage of poor work on fallows or in fall or spring cultivation.

"As has been pointed out in my previous reports, early and thorough work on fallows is absolutely necessary to success, and I here repeat the methods and results of tests carried on for some years past.

"**First Method.**—Plowed deep (6 to 8 inches) before last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and just before or immediately after harvest plowed 5 or 6 inches deep.

"**Result**—Too much late growth if season was at all wet; grain late in ripening, and a large crop of weeds if the grain was in any way injured by winds or spring frosts.

"**Second Method.**—Plowed shallow (3 inches deep) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed shallow (3 to 4 inches deep) in the autumn.

"**Result.**—Poor crop in a dry year; medium or good crop in a wet year. Not sufficiently deep to enable soil to retain the moisture.

"**Third Method.**—Plowed shallow (3 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed deep (7 to 8 inches) in the autumn.

"**Result.**—Soil too loose and does not retain moisture. Crop light and weedy in a dry year. Packing after plowing greatly improves the crop.

"**Fourth Method.**—Plowed deep (7 to 8 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season.

"**Result.**—Sufficient moisture conserved for a dry year, and not too much for a wet one. Few or no weeds, as all the seeds near the surface have germinated and been killed. Surface soil apt to blow more readily than when either of the other methods is followed. For the past fourteen years, the best, safest and cleanest grain has been grown on fallow worked in this way, and the method is therefore recommended.

"Fallows that have been plowed for the first time after the first of July, and especially after July 15, have never given good results; and the plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are



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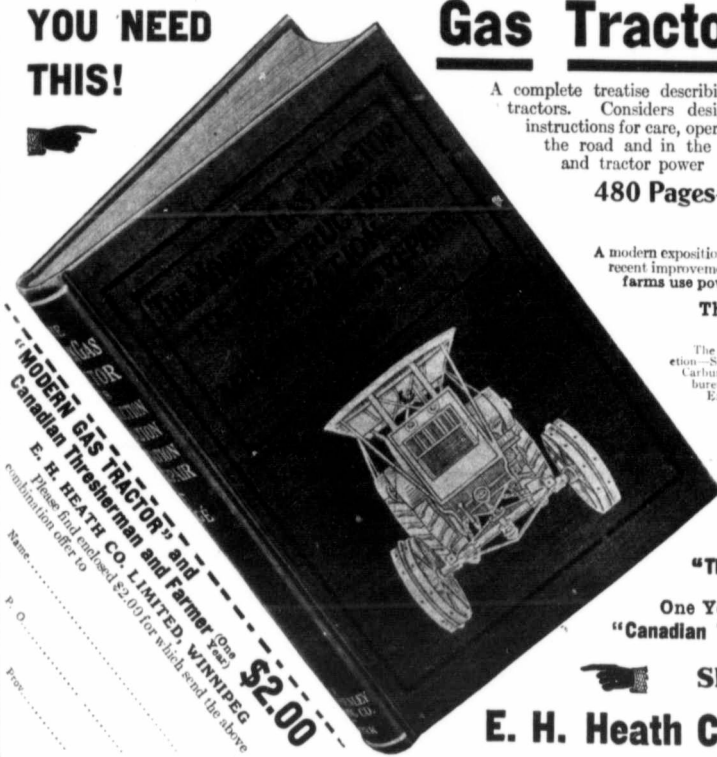
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full grown, and often ripe, and plowing-under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against.

"In the first place, after the rains are over in June or early in July, as they usually are, no amount of work, whether deep or shallow plowing, or surface cultivation, can put moisture in the soil. The rain must fall on the first plowing and be conserved by surface cultivation.

"Weeds, when allowed to attain their full growth, take from the soil all the moisture put there by the June rains, and plowing-under weeds with their seeds ripe or nearly so, is adding a thousand-fold to the myriads already in the soil, and does not materially enrich the land."

"During the past few years the term "dry farming" has been applied to what was formerly known in the West as "summer-fallowing."

"With the exception of the addition of the use of a soil-packer, there is no change in the methods formerly employed, when the spring rains and frequent cultivation were depended upon for the packing of the soil.

Packers are without doubt, most useful implements on the farm and where from any cause, the soil is loose, they should be used. They are, however, expensive implements and within the

means of comparatively few of the new settlers. Fortunately, early plowing and frequent shallow cultivation may be depended upon to produce equally satisfactory results.

Cultivation of Stubble

When farmers summer-fallow one-third of their cultivated land each year, as they should, one-half of each year's crop will be on stubble. For wheat, the best preparation of this land is to burn the stubble on the first warm, windy day in the spring, and either cultivate shallow before seeding or give one or two strokes of the harrow after seeding, the object being to form a mulch to conserve whatever moisture may be in the soil, until the commencement of the June rains.

The portion intended for oats or barley, should be plowed four or five inches deep and harrowed immediately; then seeded and harrowed as fine as possible. Packing after seeding is advisable. In case time will not permit of plowing, good returns may be expected from sowing the seed oats or barley on the burnt ground, and discing it in; then harrowing well.

(This Valuable Article will be continued in a subsequent issue)

The hammer is a good tool with which to drive nails, and a mighty poor one with which to drive business.

Just because some guy put "fast" into breakfast, is no reason why we should eat it that way.

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Magneto Free
We don't tell you ours is the only good gas engine. But with its trouble-proof Magneto supplied free, its wonderful silent-running wear and tear-saving roller-valve gears invented and patented by us to double the efficiency of our engine, we do claim that it comes close to perfection. With these, there are other striking advantages. After comparative tests side by side with other engines, they have seemed to put the Armstrong Engine in a class by itself.

Let Us Send You Full Facts—Owners of Armstrong Engines get real protection. The written guarantee going with each engine is the strongest indication of unequalled quality ever submitted by a manufacturer.

If you need an engine, you should at once write us. Just say "Send Armstrong Facts." Stationary and Portable Do it today.

Armstrong Manufacturing Co.
354 Drinkle Block, Saskatoon, Sask.
Home Office and Factory, Waterloo, Iowa. Estab. 1867

Paint and Its Relationship to Prosperity

By G. DARLING

DID you ever stop to think that paint could have any possible relationship to prosperity? If you had you would have realized it and there would have been no excuse for this article.

Paint has a very decided effect on prosperity inasmuch as it protects property from decay.

A tree is a growing, living organ and similar to the human body in some respects. It has arteries and veins, flesh and blood. The blood (sap) runs through the tree, out in the leaves and returns again, keeping the whole alive and growing. Once you cut a tree down, the source of the tree's life blood, the ground, is cut off and the tree dies. If you leave it lying where it falls it soon rots and disappears. If however, you cut it up into planks and drive all the moisture out, either by the sun or by artificial means, it will last indefinitely, providing you keep the moisture out, for moisture is the principal cause of decay in lumber.

Knowing this, manufacturers of machinery, wagons, rigs, etc., go to tremendous expense and endless trouble to secure dry wood—this they shape to suit the purpose for which it is to be used and when built into the machine it is immediately painted, not with one or two coats of paint, but with several.

Many people think the sole reason for this paint is to beautify whatever it is used on—this is partly so. The chief reason is to exclude moisture which will start decay and shorten the life of the article. Moisture also causes warping in wood and through warping, renders useless many things which would otherwise be handsome and serviceable for many years.

Now, do you begin to see the relationship of paint to prosperity? If by the frequent use of paint you prolong the life of a buggy which cost you say \$100, from five to ten years that buggy is only costing you ten dollars a year instead of twenty, plus the cost of sufficient paint to do it over every spring, or one dollar per year, making the total saving, apart from interest, eighty dollars (\$80) on your buggy alone.

Apply this to your plow, harrows, threshing machines, houses, barns, fences, wagons, etc., and the total is enormous. Enough to educate your children, enough to travel or to buy the

neighboring farm in time, the farm where the owner did not know the value of paint, or knowing it, was too lazy to apply his knowledge.

There is no form of legitimate investment to-day which returns so great a profit. When one sees farm implements which cost a great deal of money lying in the fields uncared for, it makes one wonder at the richness of a country which can afford such carelessness. It is pitiful. Why it should be done is beyond comprehension, particularly by people who are as intelligent and, in other ways, as progressive as those of any country in the world.

Suppose, for instance, that a man built a factory and installed the finest and most up-to-date machinery in it, and then left off the roof—how long would he remain in business? Why his first year's repair bill would be so enormous that his profits would be wiped out and the second year not only his profits but his capital as well. Yet that is exactly what many a farmer is doing to-day. His farm is his factory—he must erect a covering for his machinery. He must, to get the greatest returns on his investment and have assets should he wish to sell at any time, keep that machinery and plant in repair.

Having a few hundred dollars in the bank, and a run down farm is not prosperity; having many hundreds in the bank, a well kept farm and saleable machinery is more like prosperity and a prosperity that many men can have if they only sense the true relationship of paint to that much desired condition.

Again, a well painted farm looks prosperous and that which looks prosperous reflects credit on its owner. It raises an intangible, yet tangible asset known as good will. The good will of any community is worth dollars to any man. He that looks prosperous prospers. The community look up to a prosperous man, like to deal with him, accept his judgment in things of import and in general set him above themselves. He profits by their esteem, his family profits by his position in the community and he is prosperous.

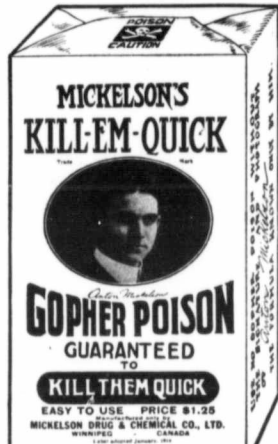
Common sense compels the use of paint, paint produces prosperity.

Even a postage stamp is no good if it gets stuck on itself.



Don't Stop your engine when belt is slack. That is a loss of time. Just shove it back a few inches with **A "Barth" Jack** and one man does it easily. Ask your dealer for the "Barth" Jack. Show him this ad. Write us for catalog. **BARTH MFG. CO.** 182 L-St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



Every Package of MICKELSON'S Gopher Poison must bear the photograph and signature as shown herewith to ensure that you obtain goods manufactured under the personal supervision of Anton Mickelson. The last packages that were made here under his supervision without this label were made before June 1st, 1913. This label not only guarantees that it is REAL KILL-EM-QUICK, but also that it is ABSOLUTELY THE BEST GOPHER POISON OBTAINABLE. Three sizes—\$1.25, 75c and 50c. For Sale by All Good Druggists

MICKELSON DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
OFFICE: 703 Union Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG. FACTORY: 224 Young Street

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



To keep your traces in best condition, use **Eureka Harness Oil**. It sinks into the leather and keeps it soft and strong. Free from acid. In convenient sizes. Dealers everywhere. **THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited**
Winnipeg Vancouver Toronto Montreal St. John Halifax

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Eating Oranges in a Canadian Orchard



would attract everybody. Down at Fontana, California, only two hours' ride from Los Angeles city, happy, care-free men, women and children are enjoying the balmy ocean breezes among the green-leaved trees with their wealth of oranges, grape-fruit and olives. The Fontana Company here spent One Million Dollars preparing this land for you. Five, ten or twenty acres can be bought on payments so light that you get most of them out of the products. Price \$300.00 per acre, nine years to pay. Mr. Wright's one acre orange grove gave him a net profit of \$330.00 per acre, season '12. Wouldn't you like a home with an income like that attached? Our Mr. Stephens has spent many days at Fontana among these groves and can tell you much about them. Ask for FREE descriptive folders, booklets, etc. Write him to-day.

New Canada Investment Company, 910 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

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Winning Honors—A Habit

THERE does seem to be a "royal road" to success and it appears to start somewhere in the neighborhood of Birtle, Manitoba. With a remarkable paucity of means and (what old timers assure us) a pronounced unkindness of conditions, this effervescent community all the same has given the lie to these allegations in a most striking fashion within recent date.

The wonderful exhibit at the Canada Land and Apple Show of cereal and green products is still "green" in our memory, and that it missed by a mere fluke the highest honors of that great show does not belittle in the least what Birtle and Solsgrith has

Water Scarcity Booms Business for Well Drillers

Enormous increase in immigration, scarcity of pure water and alarming spread of TYPHOID FEVER are booming the well-drilling business. Entire populations demand pure well water.

Well drillers are making from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day clear profit the year around. Magnificent money-making possibilities for live men everywhere who want to work—men who have a reasonable amount of money to invest in machinery—men who can grasp the exceptional opportunity for engaging in this business NOW—a business VITAL to the country's prosperity and growth.

Immigration Compels Immediate Action!

Hundreds of thousands of families are settling throughout Canada, and every homestead requires a pure supply of fresh water. Creeks, lakes, ponds and shallow wells, now contaminated in every locality, are being condemned by health authorities. And the drilled well is the people's only alternative. Today, there is ten times more drilling to be done than men to do it. Enter this profitable field, simplify the work with

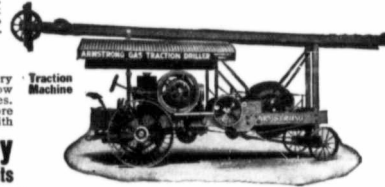
Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery

Built for Service Since 1867—Cuts the Cost—Trebles the Profits

Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery affords you the quickest and easiest way to turn the Canadian water scarcity into profits. It does more work at less expense than any other drilling machinery in existence.

By actual test Armstrong machines average 55 feet per day in solid rock, using 6½ gallons of fuel on work where other machines average only 6 feet on 11 gallons. Armstrong gives 50 per cent more efficiency using 1 per cent less fuel.

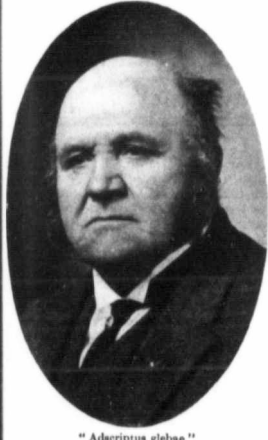
For nearly half a century Armstrong Machinery has been noted for its unequalled durability, also for its simplicity of construction and operation. Our patented Internal Compounding Hand Wheel Clutch—which does away with lost motion—is one of the greatest improvements ever made in well-drilling designs. This clutch and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, business wheels, cast brakes, cams, bumpers, treadle levers, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and pulleys. Produce ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute friction. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. Only one gear and pinion. We make gasoline and steam outfits—traction and non-traction, walking beam, spooling rigs, rollers and combination outfits—a machine for any depth, every operation. Outfits furnished with power or hand. We furnish Jenson Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever of drilling and machine. Changes instantly and absolutely controls speed of engine. Replaces speed-controlling lever of drilling and machine. Changes instantly and absolutely controls speed of engine. Replaces speed-controlling lever of drilling and machine. Changes instantly and absolutely controls speed of engine. Replaces speed-controlling lever of drilling and machine. Changes instantly and absolutely controls speed of engine.



Why Well Drilling Beats Threshing

An Armstrong Well-Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit, can be operated every day in the year, and pays from two to three times the profit. Proving wonderfully attractive to hired-men, farmers, railroad men—to all seeking steady work and a profitable business of their own. Complete outfits furnished with or without power.

ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 354 Driskill Block, Saskatoon, Sask., Home Office and Factory, Waterloo, Iowa.



"Adacriptus glabae" S. LARCOMBE, Birtle

demonstrated in the rich fruits of intensive farming.

Birtle has again come out top dog, this time in open competition with the best efforts of the province at the grain contest held in connection with the recent Convention of Agricultural Societies held at Manitoba Agricultural College.

As on the former occasion, the sizzard of the hour is Mr. S. Larcombe who was mainly responsible for the splendid exposition made under the signboard of "Birtle and Solsgrith," at the Land and Apple Show. The Birtle Society took three firsts for wheat grown in the district which is represented on the map as all Manitoba West of Portage la Prairie and north of the main C.P.R. track.

These winnings were for (1) "Marquis" (2) "Red Fife" and (3) "Any other variety," and on top of this Birtle also was awarded first prize for oats in its own district. These winnings mean far more than any appreciation of them in type may convey, because in almost every case the

competitive samples were of a superb quality, and the "bidding" was very close.

Mr. Larcombe, will not be grudging the high praise for having, probably more than any other influence, inspired the energy and painstaking care that has earned for this wide and thickly settled community of real agriculturists the honors which have come to them. His own exhibit brought him first for Red Fife and Championship for the whole of the province.

His wheat weighed just 66½ pounds to the measured bushel, and in appearance was, metaphorically, "without spot or blemish." He also figures in the prize list as first for the district for "Marquis" wheat and Championship for the province for the best bushel of wheat—any variety.

We are glad to present our readers with a reproduction of Mr. Larcombe's well and widely known features. They do not suggest the "hay-seed" caricature of the typical farmer—of the poor down trodden grain grower, harassed with hard work, hard conditions, worry and woe. The only thing the photographer has erred in is his inability to catch the habitual gleam of sunshine that hovers over our friend's face.

Hard work never killed or even emaciated a man yet. Worry and an inherent incapacity to help one's self is the great formula for

Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.

Cor. King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, CANADA

FULL VALUE FOR YOUR FURS

Ship NOW! Special Prices for Rats and Wolves
We also Buy Hides and Seneca Root

We pay highest Prices For

RAW FURS
And Remit Promptly

Sixty Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day

Address **JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED**

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HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE

French or English
A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" for quotations, sent **ABSOLUTELY FREE** for the asking.

Mail Dept. 468
111 Front St. East, TORONTO

CHOICE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE AT A SNAP, NEAR WINNIPEG.

North half of section 30, T.P. 4, Rge. 3, Manitoba, containing 319 acres, as one acre has been sold for town lots. This land lays up to the town of Ste. Elizabeth, well improved, well drained. All in cultivation, except 20 acres of good bush and good pond, plenty of water the year round. New barn, well built, good stalls, good floors, loft celled for grain or hay, room for 14 head horses, also well in barn lot, good granaries for 5,000 bushels of grain, one large granary built last fall, 5 room, 2 storey house. Good public road on north and west.

About 60 acres summer fallow, 40 acres now in fine new meadow (timothy and clover), the rest broke last fall, about 80 acres new land been broke two years.

5 miles from Dufrost, 7 miles from Morris, on C.N.R. and C.P.R., good school in Ste. Elizabeth, post office, general store, large church and blacksmith shop.

This is a choice half section my client bought for his son. He now refuses to farm and is in Medical College, is the reason for selling. Land clear. Will sell for \$30.00 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser, interest 7 per cent.

For sale also—2 John Deere riding plows, 1 harrow, 2 8-ft. McCormick binders, 1 drill, 1 mowing machine, 1 hay rack, 1 hay rake, 1 buggy, 2 wagons, 8 sets harness. Also 8 head choice 7 and 8-year-old mules, weight from 13 to 14 hundred pounds each. This stuff is all clear and as good as money can buy. This is a snap for a man that wants a farm and everything ready to go to work on this spring. Plenty of hay and grain on farm for some.

J. M. Reid, Real Estate Broker, 649 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

the reduction of superfluous flesh. This great "antiflat" prescription beats all the advertised quack medicines recommended for this purpose. Mr. Larcombe is as wide as he is long, as robust as he looks, while he carries an atmosphere that gives the assurance always that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine" and that the price of success always,

is application, common sense and a cheerful outlook under every sky.

FIRST CLASS TRACTION ENGINEER

wants position for season (plowing and threshing), with some reliable party or contractor. 15 years' experience. Sober, steady. References. Will do repairing and go any place.

Apply to **L. H. F.**, Canadian Thresherman and Farmer

OUR YOUNG FOLK CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris.

Girls' Cozy Corner

Dear Girls in the Cozy Corner: I am delighted with the letters you are sending me lately. The prize letter this month is from a girl who did a noble deed. I wish I might have more letters telling about acts of kindness our girls have done. You are still ahead of the boys—but they are catching up. Let us see who will win next month.

Sincerely,
Cousin Doris.

Girl's Prize Letter

Parry Sound, Ont.

Dear Cousin Doris: I am going to tell you of one helpful deed I have done this year.

Near us there lives a family that are very poor. The father took sick suddenly as the cold weather came on. He is a very small man, and isn't much good to work when he is well.

They have six children, the youngest of which is a baby of nine months. The eldest is a girl of twelve years.

After the father took sick they fell into poverty, and the mother couldn't support them. Everyone did their best to help them, so to do my part I brought the baby and a little boy of three years old home with me, bathed them both, and after a good deal of searching I got enough clean clothes to put on them. We then washed what were fit of the dirty clothes.

That evening after I had taken them home a friend of mine and myself went down town, and after having a good pair of boots half soled for the eldest girl we called on a friend of my mothers, who gave us enough good warm clothes and boots for the two youngest.

They are faring better now. The people of the town are looking after them.

Yours sincerely,
Grace H Groves (age 13).

Rathwell, Man., Feb. 2nd, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: I thought I would call in and pay the chicks a visit. This is the second letter to the Cozy Corner. It is such a warm little corner I thought I would come again.

I am sorry chicks I have not done very much good this month. But I will tell a fairy tale, for I like making up stories. This story is about a fairy of helpfulness.

How the Fairy helped Mary. "Mary," said Widow Mortimer, "if you don't stop talking about fairies I will go crazy. If these fairies you talk about would help the poor like us that can't get work people might believe in them. Anyway go down to the well and get some water and make me some tea."

Mary took the pail and went to the well and got the water and made the tea. She spread the table and got the tea, for they had nothing else. She went to call her mother, and when she came back there was some bread and butter and cheese on the table. "Oh, mother," said Mary, "I knew the fairies would help us." Mrs. Mortimer shook her head.

Next morning the landlord came to say they had to get out of the house for he wanted no people who couldn't pay their rent.

Mary and her mother went away with a sad heart. They walked to a grassy

spot, and sat down to rest. "If these fairies can give us a house to live in and provide for us I will believe in them," said Mrs. Mortimer. In a few minutes there was a pretty little cottage before them. Mary and her mother went in, everything was nice and comfortable. "You believe in fairies now," said Mary. "Yes," said her mother. "I am glad of that said a voice, and looking around she saw a fairy. It then disappeared.

Mary and her mother lived happily ever after.

Hoping my letter is not too long, and won't jump into the waste paper basket. I remain,

Jessie Smith.

Parry Sound, Ont., Jan. 26, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: I have at last taken courage to ask to join your Cozy Corner. I have been reading the letters of the Cozy Corner for some years, as my father takes "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." I enjoy it very much, but the members are all from the West. My father lived there a number of years, and always talks of going back.

I live now in the town of Parry Sound. I go to school, and I am in the junior fourth class. I have two brothers and one sister. They go to school also.

I would like very much if some of the girls of the "C. C." would write to me, as I think I will write to them. I am thirteen years of age.

Enclosed you will find a letter on one helpful deed I have done since Christmas. I will close now, hoping to see my letter in print.

Grace H. Groves.

Venn, Sask., Jan. 30th, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my first letter to your club. We have just started taking "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." I like to read the letters. I live in the country four miles from Venn. Our school is not half a mile off. School started again after Christmas. I have been going, but have stopped now. I am eleven years old, and am in the sixth grade school. There are only nine pupils. I am the only girl that goes. I have one sister and seven brothers. My sister is deaf and dumb, and goes to Winnipeg to the deaf and dumb school.

We have eight horses and six cattle. We have a dog named Sport and two cats; they are both black. My brother's chum gave the dog to him when it was a pup. We have nearly a hundred chickens. My father and we live on the farm. We have two farms.

I will close now. With best wishes to all the members of the club.

Yours sincerely,
Alta Isherwood.

Morris, Man., Jan. 31st, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: I will write a letter. My father takes "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." I like to read the letters from the Girls' Cozy Corner. This is my first letter to your club. My brother and I are going to school every day. Our teacher's name is Mr. John W. Dueck. In our school are 40 children. We live five miles from town. I have a little nephew; he is a little pretty boy, his name is Jakob; he is nine month's old. I have three brothers. I am 12 years old.

I must close for this time. I like to see my letter in print. Well good-bye from

Lena K. Eldre.

Chaplin, Sask.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my first letter to your club. I am not going to school now. I am 15 years old, and have three sisters and four brothers. We have very cold weather now. It was 36 degrees cold this morning. We had a very fine winter till the 10th of January, 1914. We have caught about 75 wolves here. There are very many wolves around Chaplin.

Hoping to see my letter in print. Wishing your club a good success.

I remain,

Lena Friesen.

Reston, Man., Jan. 1st, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: I thought I would write to your nice club again. I had written twice before. My letters were in print both times.

We are having our Christmas holidays now. The school starts on Monday. Our teacher's name is Miss Douglas. I am in grade six at school. Our studies are arithmetic, grammar, spelling, composition, drawing, geography and history. We drive to school ourselves.

When it is stormy someone drives us out. We have three miles to go.

We had a Christmas tree this year. The girls had a bell drill. There were eight in it. We each had two big bells and a small one. The boys had a handkerchief drill. Four of the girls had a club drill. I was in it too.

We are about a quarter of a mile from the creek. There are saskatoons, cranberries, plums and choke cherries grow there. There were lots of saskatoons this year, but the hail came and knocked a lot off. There were no plums at all. There are only a few cranberries ever grow near our place, and they were there this year.

I take music lessons. I have the Orvetta Waltz and My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night for this week. I like practising all right now. I did not like it at first.

I have one cat and a dog. The cat is black. The dog is brown. We have ten horses and five cows.

We had about thirty-five turkeys this year. We had nearly forty ducks, and the wolf got them all but four.

Well I guess I will close.

From Julia Fraser.

Wawota, Sask., Nov. 30th, 1913.

Dear Friend: I have been reading the letters in the Girls' Cozy Corner, and like them very well. This is my first letter to your club, as I thought I would like to join it.

I am fourteen years old, and am in grade eight at school. My brother and I go to school every day. We have one mile and a half to walk. Our school opens at half-past nine in the morning.

There is about half a foot of snow here. There are a lot of prairie chickens around. My brother often goes out after them. My mother has a lot of house plants. She must have about fifty or more.

I have three little sisters younger than my brother. One is a baby six months' old. And one brother ten years. We are getting a concert up for the Christmas tree at our school.

I will close hoping to get a prize.

Your friend,

Stella M. Weatherald.

Coppice Hill, Alta.

Dear Cousin Doris: I thought I would drop a few lines to the Cozy Corner. It has been a long time since I wrote last.

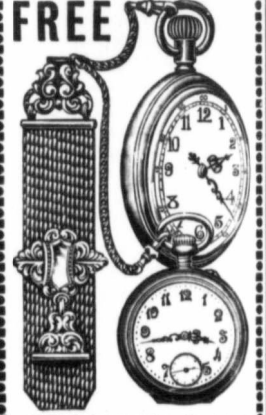
I wrote a while ago but it did not appear in print so I thought I would try again. We are having some pretty fine weather out here. We have all our grain in and are taking up our potatoes. How many of the girls like picking potatoes? I for one don't. Well it won't be long before the boys can trap now then they will have lots of fun. Us girls will have to give the boys a little more courage because they are slow. Well but I suppose the boys have more to do than the girls but we can't help that. I am fond of reading and have read a good deal. My letter is not very long but I guess it will do. I would like to correspond with any boy or girl who will write to me. I will answer all letters. I will close with a riddle. Q. When is a cat not a cat? A. When he is a kitten. Q. The more you take away the larger it grows. A. A hole. Bye-bye. I remain your cousin,

Grace Martin.

Morse, Sask., Jan. 24, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my first letter to the Girls' Cozy Corner. We live two miles out of town. Papa takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, and likes it very much. I like to read the letters in the Girls' Cozy Corner.

WATCHES FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL



THESE WATCHES, which we offer absolutely free, to every boy and girl, are made in the latest thin model style. Guaranteed Swiss movement—very nickel case, fancy dial and hands, and heavy French crystal.

FOB is of solid rolled gold plate, fancy mesh pattern, with safety chain, heavily engraved. The entire set is beautifully finished.

You can secure either of these watches by mailing only 36 of our beautiful illustrated post-cards. These pictures are full size 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 in., and richly colored with a beautiful monochrome each. They sell regularly as high as 50 cents per set stores. We allow you to sell them for 10 cents a piece. At this price you can easily sell the whole lot in less than an hour. We have posted this fact.

Order your pictures now. You send us no money until you have sold them, then remit us our 36 post-cards, and you will receive your choice of the watches with FOB by return mail.

In order to help you make sales quickly we give you coupons to distribute among your acquaintances, which entitles them to a present from us. This will help you considerably. We post postage on both motions and premiums. Address our Big Catalog of Premiums.

COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. M 6
TORONTO, ONT.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisement.

very much four cows twenty chi and in gra and two s me lots of have four weather is my letter sincerely,

Dear Cou drop you girls some ter to your Canadian T I like to I I am nine start in a grade are y What are i reading, w arithmetic, ter from se town. I ha two hundr eggs in one We have a cattle. We live on a fa church. We I have a lit close and ho Wish you a truly,

Canad

Earl Dear Cam call in for father has t erman and will tell you time of the take the rif rabbits. Fir as soon as tl bush I run i side of the them but he bit comes a w he is sure of way to tak brass wire a then we bend of the wire comes to a s the loops thr through till t in diameter. in the road w it about four and tie it pas it is no bush a four-inch n in the end of into the grou enough for t you must han tween the lea where they have snared this winter. and am in the letter will lea I guess I will main,

Prize L Camag Dear Cousin letter to your time to write and look for relate a story way you make board about inches thick, a side for your f five feet fro: bent in front i the snow. No ski riding at o make a dump don anyone st Now here is six of us were we had a drea us were in the

very much. We have seven horses and four cows. About one hundred and twenty chickens. I am ten years old and in grade five. I have two brothers and two sisters. Santa Claus brought me lots of things for Christmas. We have four cats and no dogs. The weather is quite cold here. I will end my letter in riddles next time. Yours sincerely,

Doris Gregorius.

Tofield, Alta., Feb. 1, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: I thought I would drop you a letter and tell the little girls some news. This is my first letter to your club. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer and I like to read the little girls' letters. I am nine years old. Our school will start in a few weeks or so. In what grade are you? I am in the third grade. What are all your studies? Mine are reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic. We are a mile and a quarter from school and are six miles from town. I have two brothers. We have two hundred chickens and get lots of eggs in one year. We milk four cows. We have a hundred and eight head of cattle. We have 75 head of hogs. We live on a farm. We live ten miles from church. We had a good crop last year. I have a little sewing machine. I must close and hope to see my letter in print. Wish you a happy New Year. Yours truly,

Elvera Stutzman.

Canadian Boys' Camp

Boys' Prize Letter.

Earl Grey, Sask., Feb. 5, 1914.

Dear Campers: I thought I would call in for the night with you. My father has taken the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for two years. I will tell you what we hunt here this time of the year. My brother and I take the rifle and go and hunt bush rabbits. First when we come to the bush as soon as the rabbit comes on the out-bush I run in and chase them out then, side of the bush my brother shoots them but he always waits till the rabbit comes away from the bush so that he is sure of him. And there's another way to take them. We take small brass wire about two feet in length, then we bend an inch over in each end of the wire and twist it around so it comes to a small loop then we put one of the loops through the other and pull it through till the loop gets to six inches in diameter. Then you hang the snare in the road where the rabbits run, hang it about four inches from the ground and tie it past with a twine string. If it is no bush around, then you may put a four-inch nail through the little loop in the end of the snare and nail it fast into the ground and put a little stick enough for to hold the snare up, but, you must hang the snare if possible between the leaps, but you must have it where they travel every night. We have snared and shot a great many this winter. I am going in school now and am in the eighth grade. I hope my letter will leap across the W.P.B. Well I guess I will close for this time. I remain,

Edwin Lundell.

Prize Letter for February.

Camagna, B.C., Nov. 21, 1913.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my third letter to your club. As I have had little time to write I thought I would try and look for spare time. I will now relate a story about ski riding. The way you make a ski is this: You get a board about twelve feet long, three inches thick, and a strap on from each side for your feet. Put the strap about five feet from the end, and also have it bent in front so it will not dive under the snow. Now I will tell you about ski riding at our school. We sometimes make a dump at the foot of hill. seldom anyone stays on.

Now here is a deer story. Once as six of us were camping out on a river, we had a dreadful adventure. Four of us were in the tent, the other two were

farther up. As we were talking of this and that we heard yells and shouts. I loaded my 303. I told Jim, Tom and Miney to do the same in which they did. We were scarcely out of the tent when in came John and Harry. Jim said, "What is the matter Harry?" Harry answered, "As we were paddling down the river we ran against a rock which broke our canoe. We saved ourselves and our guns. As we were going along the trail toward the shack we saw something in the bushes. We did not know what it was but we ran as hard as we could for we had guns and no ammunition." So early in the morning we set off. I said, "Jim you make a big circle and Harry you take the opposite direction and John and I will traverse the plain. Well as it happened we had better luck. We saw four deer. I shot one. John fell over a log and in the meantime the other three ran away. On our way we met Jim and Harry and they told us that they got one apiece. Well as we were coming home we saw one more. Well John got that one so we got one apiece. When we came home that Miney the cook saw a goat out on a cliff so he stuck after it. On his way going over he met a couple deer and a few grouse so got a mountain goat, two deer and a few grouse. Wishing the Club every success.

Mather, Man., Jan. 26, 1914.

Dear Campers: This is my first letter to your camp. I was ten years old on September 22nd, 1913. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. My father has eighteen horses, ten cattle, thirteen pigs and about a hundred hens. Well I will tell you my adventure but it is not very long. One day my father took me down fishing. He chopped one hole in the ice. I fished there for a little while till he got another hole chopped, then I went to it. I was not there very long till I got a fish. As soon as it was killed I went back to the other. I did not get a bite at all there so I went back to the other, soon I got another fish. It kept on like this till I got four. My father said I did well for my first time fishing. This is all for this time. Yours truly,

Calvin Foster.

York River, Feb. 2, 1914.

Dear Campers: I thought I would call and spend the night with you. I have been trapping last spring and last fall. I caught 17 muskrats last spring, and 34 muskrats last fall and this winter I caught 5 weasels. I like the comic section in the Free Press. I like the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer very much. We have 1 pig, 2 cows, a sheep, 17 hens, 1 calf, 1 cat, 1 dog named Bessie. I do nearly all of chores in the morning and evening. My brother fell in the river last summer and I jumped in after him. I was only learning to swim. I can't swim yet, but I can swim about 4 rods and then get played out. I think my letter is getting a little too long. I remain,

Duncan A. Robertson.

I hope this letter won't lose it's life in fight with W.P.B.

Prussia, Sask., Can., Feb. 1, 1914.

Dear Campers: This is my first letter to your club. I wish all the boys and girls a happy New Year. Now I am going to tell you about a dance. Last Sunday night we had a fine dance. There were plenty of boys and girls at the dance. We danced the whole night. I wonder if all the boys and girls have such a fine times. I am 15 years old now. Forward boys with the work; we don't want the girls to beat us this year. I hope to see my letter in print. I saw in the last book there were only two letters of the boys, and the girls had five letters. I hope to see more in the next. Well I think I must close for I have no longer time.

Yours truly,

Kuny Kiltow.

I am so sorry to know that one of our campers only fifteen years old dances all night long. My boy, you are too young—spend your evenings in study, so that when you are a man you will be filling a position of responsibility and not digging in the ditch.

Sweet Clover

White blossom (Melilotus alba)

The Big Fact in connection with this Business is Absolutely Reliable Qualities.



- Alfalfa, True Grimm's—(limited quantity).
- Alfalfa, Baltic—McGregor's lot. Alberta grown.
- Alfalfa, Turkestan—Our own importation.
- Alfalfa, Hardy Northern Seed—storm weathered, old field.
- Alfalfa, True Montana.
- Timothy, Rye Grass, Bromo—Finest reselected selected Stocks.

VICTORY or SEGER OAT—Bred by Prof. Nilsson, Svalof, Sweden, introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs three years ago. Lot A—From seed imported direct from the breeder last season. Lot B—From our original importation of five years ago. Our yield 1913 120 bushels per acre.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT
REGISTERED BANNER OATS REGISTERED ABUNDANCE OATS
GREAT FRENCH LIZO OAT

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"HOW TO GROW THE BEST"

ALL LEADING VARIETIES

Eleven booklets (copyrighted, all but one), 152 pages. The first of the kind published in Canada. \$1.00 per set, but FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

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All fully described in our beautiful and carefully compiled 136-page Catalogue, which is free to all on request. Write to-day for a copy.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

WINNIPEG

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

If You are
A Boy or
Girl—

HERE'S
MONEY
FOR YOU

and want to earn real money just send us the coupon below. We will pay you well for your spare time between now and summer time. You can start on your holidays with a full pocket if you take advantage of this offer NOW.

The more you do for us the better we pay you. You also have the opportunity of winning a prize every month besides the money you make.

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E. H. Heath Co., Ltd.

300 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

E. H. Heath Co., Ltd.
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Sign This

Please tell me how I can make enough money to have a better time on my holidays this year.

Name

Post Office Prov.....

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

God's Whip

By Angela Morgan

Christians! Who calls us Christian? We,
Who trumpet our creed from sea to sea,
Who bridge the ocean with eager hands
To rescue the pagan of other lands,
Yet breed our criminals in the womb—
Product of factory and loom
Where mothers, toiling from early morn,
Barter the strength of the child unborn.

Oh, did we live the Christian creed,
Did we feel the blade of human need,
Would millions of men be underfed
And others surfeited with bread?
Could we take these counterfeits shares
Of men,
Drive them, cheat them, starve them—
then,
When the God-spark burst in rebellious
flame,
Curse them with prison and with shame,
Shut them from starlight and the sun,
Punished for crimes that we have done?
Criminals we call them—we!
For our eyes are holden; we cannot see
Fruit of exhausted motherhood
Slaving to earn the daily food.

Christian, Who calls us Christian? We,
Who chant our hymns of a life to be,
And close our eyes to the living sore
Eating its way to the nation's core;
Who flaunt our virtues throughout the
earth,
Singing the great Redeemer's birth,
While evils naked within the land
Cry for the swift destroyer's hand.

Oh, could we hurl the Christian speech
Wherever the whip of God could reach,
Would little children, against his will,
Labor in factory and mill,
Thwarting the Maker's perfect plan,
When out of his love he created man?
Oh, could we rage as the Saviour raged,
Would innocence be trapped and caged,
The virtue of woman bought and sold
For the sin of man that is ages old?
We would scourge them all from the
holy place,
Thieves that plunder the human race.
Christian, Who calls us Christian? We,
Who poison the veins of the race to be!

Not till we give God's man a chance,
Shall we see humanity's whole advance.
Man shall not realize his dream,
Till motherhood is the gift supreme.
Not till the meaneast has his place
In the forward march of the human race,
Not till the poorest has the right
To love and honor and food and light,
Not till the weakest knows his might,
Till we free the captives and sheathe
the sword,
Not till we stand before the Lord—
A nation splendid and unafraid,
Made in the image that God made,
No man a tyrant and none a slave,
Shall the world be saved, as he meant
to save!

Social Responsibilities OF WOMEN.

(These notes were taken from an address delivered by NELLIE L. McCLUNG.)

Women have been charity workers since the world began. The Lady of the Manor, (if she were a good lady), always made garments for the poor with her own white hands and at Christmas time, it was part of the celebration for

her to make visits to the cottagers, bestowing blankets and coals, and warm woollen mufflers and mittens. This was a very happy arrangement; it furnished the good lady with busy work, it helped to ease the conscience of the lord of the manor, for some of the lords of the early periods had consciences, and if the cottager was sometimes disposed to wonder why he should have to work so hard and get nothing for it while the lord of the manor did no work at all, and got everything, the

picking the dog up carried him around to the other side of the road, and laying him in the grateful patch of shade cast by the carriage, said, "Lie there, my poor fellow, where the sun's rays cannot smite you." Then he got into his carriage and drove away! feeling that he had done a kind and charitable deed.

So there was once a man who took his journey down the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, we read in the Book whose popularity never wanes, and on

he found two poor fellows, beaten, and robbed, and while he was caring for them, he began to use some revolutionary thinking,—he hunted up some other good Samaritans, he even tried to interest the priest and the Levite he hunted up his old shotgun, and they all went down the line, gunning for thieves. They determined to clean up the road. Women have arrived at the same determination, in exactly the same way. For centuries they have been acting the good Samaritan by their philanthropies, their private and public charities, their homes for the Friendless, for orphan children Free Kindergartens, Day Nurseries; they have been picking up the robbed, wounded and beaten. Now they are wondering if they cannot do something to clean up the road. Investigation is taking the place of Resignation. For too long we have believed it our duty to sit down and be resigned. Now we know it our duty to rise up and be indignant. Long ago people broke every law of sanitation, and when plagues came, they blamed the Almighty, and said, "Thy will be done." They were submissive, where they should have been investigating.

This is the meaning of the Woman's Movement, and we need not apologize for it. The good Samaritan would not have been a good Samaritan if he had not examined into the causes of these things, and while he tried to alleviate the symptoms, tried also to remove the cause. Prevention is the highest type of reform.

The road from Jerusalem to Jericho is the world to-day here and now, and there are operating on the road as deadly, cowardly, merciless thieves as ever beat and robbed a defenceless traveller. Eighty thousand young girls are trapped every year into a life of shame, some of them sweet and pure and innocent as your daughter and mine. Hundreds and thousands of young girls and women are employed in sweated industries, where a living wage is not paid them, while rich men grow richer as a result of their unpaid toil.

One boy out of every fifth family becomes a drunkard to support the legalized liquor traffic. Have you a boy to spare to keep up the revenue? We all know the liquor traffic survives because it makes money. No reasonable being defends it. Now what should be our attitude? If we sit down under these things, gently acquiescent, we become in the sight of God a partner in them. Submission to injustice, submission to oppression is rebellion against God. So long as women are content to deal out blankets and coals and warm woollen mufflers, and provide day nurseries, all is well, but if they dare meddle with causes, they find themselves in politics, that sacred domain, where no woman must enter, or she will be defiled.

Now politics is only public affairs, yours and mine, as well as other people's. You and I are affected by what goes on outside of the four walls of home—the home has expanded now until it has become the whole state. The work has gone out of the home and women have had to follow it—you have to be interested in things outside of your home if you would be faithful to your home's highest interests. It is said that the outbreak of scarlet fever in the fall of the year is caused by the new overcoats made in unsanitary factories and carrying the deadly germs.

Does that affect the mother in the home? But she must not interfere with factory conditions for that is politics, and politics must not be entered by women. Now there is nothing inter-



NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Canada's most prominent and best loved woman author and lecturer.

Mrs. McClung through her voice and pen is winning thousands for the cause of Better Citizenship. She is pleading for justice and protection for men and women and is a friend of the people. Her picture will be an inspiration to our readers and the notes from her address on Social Responsibilities of Women we publish with a feeling of pride that we are giving a rare treat to our readers. The name of Nellie L. McClung will in future years be known as that of one who has helped in the making of Canadian History—a woman for the people and loved by the people.

"blanket and coals" showed him what an ungrateful wretch he was.

So long as women are content to distribute blankets and coals, to make strong garments for the poor, to deal with the symptoms of poverty, paying no attention to the causes, all is well, all is smooth sailing. There is a great deal of our charity that is transitory, vain, fleeting, ineffectual. Xmas dinners to hungry people is a deed of Christian charity incumbent upon all, and yet it's effects are soon gone—the people are as hungry the next day as ever.

Once a kind old gentleman found a sick dog, lying by the road in the glare of the sun, and the kind old man had compassion upon the dog and climbed down from his carriage and

the way he fell among thieves, who beat him and robbed him, and treated him very badly. The priest and the Levite came, and looked at him, and said, "Dear, dear, how very distressing, I don't know what the road is coming to," and hurried away. The good Samaritan, passing by, had compassion on him, picked him up, put him upon his own horse, and took him to the inn, and generously made provision for him, actually spending money on him.

The next day the good Samaritan had occasion to go down the road about the same place—he found another poor fellow beaten and robbed—evidently the work of the same thieves. Again he was the Good Samaritan, and took care of the man as before, but the next day

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only vicious in politics; the highest office in the state is that of law-giver. In old days God spoke by the mouth of his servants the prophets, who administered the legal as well as spiritual affairs of the state.

If politics are corrupt, it is all the more reason that a new element should be introduced. Women will, I believe, supply that new element, and purifying influence. Men and women were intended to work together, and will work more ideally together, than apart, and just as the mother's influence as well as the father's is needed in the bringing up of children and in the affairs of the home, so are they needed in the larger home—the state.

Men alone cannot make just laws for men and women, just as any class of people cannot legislate justly for an other class. To deny women the right of law making is to deny the principle of democracy. The working man knows what he wants better than the capitalist can tell him—the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches.

"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Everywhere the toots print goes,
The butterfly upon the road,
Preaches contentment to the toad."

The women's point of view has been ignored in the making of our laws, and that is why we have such gross injustice in laws relating to women. Do you think if women had been consulted in framing the laws that a woman's virtue would be held at the same value as a tree or shrub growing in a public park or garden, and valued at five dollars? Yet in our laws of Manitoba to-day it is so regarded. The abduction of a young girl is punishable by five years' imprisonment, but the stealing of a cow is punished by a fourteen year sentence. Property has ever been held dearer than flesh and blood when the flesh and blood are women's.

In March of last year a drunken man turned out into the storm his wife and two children, one an infant, who later died from this exposure. The evidence showed that the poor woman's life had been a perpetual hell of abuse and mortal fear—the man was given six months, afterwards commuted to two. In Brandon, last September, a farm laborer stole fifteen dollars and a blue silk handkerchief from a companion, and he was sent down for one year with hard labor.

This is the chivalry of the law toward women, the weaker sex!

These laws are a trace of the old barbarism, that women are men's chattels, they belong to the darkness of the middle ages and the reason they have not been changed is not that men still value women less than cows, but because women have been so sweetly ladylike and modest that they have not protested against such injustice for fear of losing their womanly charm.

A great many women have not known that the laws discriminated against women. Now they are finding it out, and charm or no charm, they are voicing their indignation.

These laws are not upheld by all men either, men are ashamed of them, but lawmakers are slow to change them, for, to make laws regarding women more stringent is offensive to some men, and these men are voters, and the women who seek for these changes are not voters. The political heroism of one Premier was expressed in these words, "No government can afford to commit suicide."

But the day is breaking, and the darkness is fleeing away. Four million women in the United States now enjoy full parliamentary franchise. Women vote in New Zealand, Australia, Ireland, Finland, Norway and China, and have some measure of franchise in many other countries. Women have dared to break many conventions in the most conventional country of the world.

Jewish women after listening for centuries to the men in the synagogues chanting a prayer of thanksgiving to their Creator, for having made them men and not women have dared to lift up their voices in this sacred place and ask God to forgive Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaac for allowing women to be tortured in prison, and women in the Anglican church have actually dared to say a real prayer in St. Paul's.

This oven test means bake-day "luck"

If your baking results vary, you may find the reason in the flour. For there is only one way that a miller can assure you constant success. An oven test must be made.

So we take ten pounds of wheat from each shipment delivered at our mills. We grind this sample into flour. Then the flour is baked into bread.

If this bread proves to be the "lucky" kind—high in quality, large in quantity—we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

You buy luck in flour bearing this name.

No need to merely try your luck.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and
"Better Pastry Too"

PURITY

529

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

For such atrocious acts as this, women have been roughly ejected and accused of brazen irreverence, but surely it is not a vain thing for even a woman to lift her voice in prayer in God's house.

There are three classes of women who do not want to vote:

(A) The good intelligent women who hasn't thought about it—hasn't needed to—the woman who has a good man behind her and the world, and who has never needed to go up against the ragged edge of things. From this class, the Suffragists make large additions to their ranks every day.

(B) The young woman who shrinks from being thought strong minded, the frilly, silly, clinging vine—whose mental calibre is that of a butterfly—the girl who wants to be attractive to men, at any cost. This is a form of affectation which many of them outgrow, just as they get over wearing college colors on their sleeves, hanging pennants in their room, and wearing their hair frizzed over their eyes.

(C) Class C, is the selfish woman who does not care—who does not want to be bothered, the cat-woman who loves ease and comfort, a warm cushion by a cosy fire, while she babbles of woman's indirect influence, and womanly charm. This woman will tell you she does not understand how the militants in England can do such things—she can't understand and in this she tells the truth, for she has nothing to understand with. Their actions are unselfish, and heroic, willing to suffer for a principle, an idea. Of course she does not understand. Such actions and motives belong to a higher plane of thinking than the cat-woman can ever rise to.

Here is an assortment of caps! Let each anti-suffragist pick her own. Far be it beyond me to say to which class any woman belongs. I believe 99 per cent belong to the first and second. I am glad to believe this—their case is hopeful. An interest in the other woman, in the cause of little children gives a broader outlook, a more beautiful conception of life, to any woman. Let us work for the chivalry of women:

"We are marching, marching, marching on to brighter, happier days
For the progress of the women, means the progress of the race,
No more the drudge and idler, ten who toil while one reposes,
But a sharing of life's glories—
Bread and roses, bread and roses!"

Mothers' Corner

HUSKS

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

She looked at her neighbor's house in the light of the waning day—
A shower of rice on the steps, and the shreds of a bride's bouquet,
And then she drew the shade, to shut out the growing gloom,
But she shut it into her heart instead.
(Was that a voice in the room?)

"My neighbor is sad," she sighed, "like the mother bird who sees
The last of her brood fly out of the nest to make its home in the trees."
And then in a passion of tears—"But, oh, to be sad like her:
Sad for a joy that has come and gone!"
(Did some one speak, or stir?)

She looked at her faded hands, all burdened with costly rings;
She looked on her widowed home, all burdened with priceless things,
She thought of her dead years gone, of the empty years ahead,
(Yes, something stirred and something stirred spoke, and this is what it said.)

"The voice of the Might Have Been speaks here through the lovely dusk
Life offered the fruits of love; you gathered only the husk.
"There are jewels ablaze on your breast,
where never a child has slept."
She covered her face with her ringed old hands, and wept and wept and wept.

A BABY SHOW

On the 9th of February, a baby show was held in Winnipeg. There were about seven hundred babies entered and a like gathering of babies has probably never before been seen on the American continent. I do not believe in baby shows. Now it is not because I had my baby there and was disappointed. No—I left baby Cora Marjorie home. I knew she was the finest baby in the city, and all of those other seven hundred mothers believed the same thing about their babies. Mothers are the most conceited mortals on the face of the globe when a subject concerns their babies.

In the first place I know of nothing that will create so much jealousy, disappointment and unkindness as a baby show. Every mother whose baby was not awarded the prize criticizes the judges and the other mothers. I sincerely hope that our Manitoba towns will not foster this kind of unsatisfactory contesting. Second—babies all over the big hall cried because they were tired, hungry, and sleepy. The excitement made them nervous. Some of the little ones crept over the dirty floor, others restlessly stirred in their mothers' arms while still others, with legs and arms bare, shivered in their "exhibition" dress. They were not happy in the crowd of humanity that surrounded their arms and toes as they pushed in and out among parents and children.

I never saw so many disappointed women in a gathering before—each mother who hugged her babe to her breast felt that her little one deserved the prize and she was justified in thinking so—for it must hurt when a mother watches wise looking judges award the prize to the baby at her right.

At the close of the baby show I walked down the aisle to the end of the row of seats and there two foreign mothers sat nursing their big strong babes—beautiful children they were—but the mothers seemed bewildered in

the excitement—their babes had evidently been overlooked. As I left the building I saw scores of sleighs and carriages out in the 25 degrees below zero weather—the cold pillows and blankets ready to chill the infants. I think this baby show will increase the doctors' bank accounts. Mothers carrying babies turned in all directions.

"Anyway those prize winners have a stand in with the judges. No matter how ugly the babies were they would have won the prize," complained a mother behind me as she kissed her boy and hugged him closer to her.

When I reached home I went to the little crib where Cora Majorie lay happily smiling in her contentment. I cuddled her close to me and whispered: "I'm so glad you were not at the Baby Show, dear. It would have broken my heart to see the prize pass by you." Mothers are the same the world over, be they from foreign shores, or from homes of luxury or poverty—or the editor of a Woman's Department—every mother regards her own babe as the prize baby and woe to the one who contradicts her.

EXPERIENCE HINTS FOR BABY.

Hot cocoa, gruel, and milk assist the nursing mother.

Some people attribute colic to every cry of the baby.

Be sure to give Baby a drink of warm water every day.

More babies cry from under feeding than from over feeding.

For cold on the chest—grease the chest with camphorated oil.

Blessed be the mother who with her husband is allowed to bring up her children without outside interference.

Do not bind Baby's body so tight that the organs will not develop. He should not need artificial help to make his back strong after the first month.

One doctor's advice for time of feeding Baby: "When the wee bairn is hungry feed him. We were not born with an alarm clock under our arms."

Most mothers bathe their babies in the morning. I bathe mine between five and six o'clock in the evening. By six o'clock Baby is asleep for the night and we have our evenings free.

Nurses are methodical and theoretical—they will not allow the baby to have its food five minutes before time yet they will place baby in such a strong light that his eyes are injured for life.

Yes—our mothers know all about babies—but I notice some of their children are weak physically and suffer. Yet the blame is never attributed to mistakes in the care of them during infancy.

Roch's Embrocation is a splendid remedy for whooping cough. Rub it on the chest fifteen minutes every night for fourteen nights; at the end of the two weeks the cure is almost complete.

Keep Baby very quiet. Do not allow admiring relatives to trot him, shake him, tickle him and thus lay the foundation for weak nerves in later life.

Almanac Signs for Weaning.

Mrs. S. G. M.: Being unfamiliar with the methods used in determining the Almanac signs for weaning, we should not care to place confidence in their guidance.

Medical authorities seem to agree that a child should not be weaned from choice during June, July, or August and rarely during September. This is on account of trying weather conditions. Sometimes circumstances make this necessary, however. You are wise to decide to wean your baby when she is a year old, especially as her health is so good and the season is favorable. Accomplish this change gradually.

A suitable modification would be: one quart of milk, eleven ounces of gruel,

Fill in the blank of your evenings at home

The GRAFONOLA will bring you all the music of all the world—from ragtime or Tango dances to Grand Opera or Ysaye's violin playing. Grafonolas cost \$20 for the Eclipse to \$650 for the Grand. Columbia Double Disc Records range from 85c. for standard selections to \$7.50 for some of the Grand Operas.



Columbia

307

"The Columbia Store" WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 333 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

two tablespoonfuls of sugar of milk, and a pinch of soda. Between her 6:00 and 10:00 a.m. feedings she might have the strained juice of an orange or a little prune jelly. At 10:00 a little well-cooked cereal with a cup of milk. At 2:00 p.m. a couple of ounces of beef juice, or the white of an egg slightly cooked (later the whole egg), or five or six ounces of mutton or chicken broth, or a cup of bread and milk.

Notice:—The booklet "Helps for Expectant Mothers" will be sent free to any wife, upon request. Address Pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg.

WHY IS CASTOR OIL
Wm. Brady, M.D.

The old-time family doctor took himself and his remedies seriously, and so did his patients. In practice he was a confirmed ascetic; did the invalid crave longingly for any little delicacy, that article was ruthlessly cut off from the bill of fare. When little Willie had the measles and begged incessantly for a drink of nice, clean, cold, wet water his mother was strictly enjoined that water was the one thing little Willie must not have. The medical gentleman of grand-mother's day had precious little faith in Old Doctor Nature.

The remedies concocted by our medical forefathers had to be taken seriously, if at all. It was no fun swallowing a mixture of "bark and iron" for instance, nor was there anything jovial about a liver pill in the days of uncoated pharmacy. The administration of a dose of medicine warranted the doctor's personal attention, and was not relegated to underling nurses—as that famous painting "Spoonful Every Hour" attests. In fact, Medicine was really an art, and not a mere makeshift, in the good old times.

Someone has said that the family doctor is passing. It is only too true. His fall from eminence began with the introduction of machine-made, chocolate-coated wafers and similar elegancies of pharmacy. Nowadays patients can take



Be Particular

ABOUT THE KIND OF SEEDS YOU SOW!

In Seeds—as in everything you buy—there are many grades. And since it is impossible to judge their quality by examining, you must trust entirely to your Seedsmen.

You can depend on us absolutely! We will send you, on request, our big 80-page Catalogue—Free.

Valuable Premium—FREE—with each order. (See page one of Catalogue for particulars.) Write for it Today.

DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO. LIMITED
Box 1273 LONDON, ONTARIO 15

IZAL The Great English Disinfectant Fluid

NON-POISONOUS NON-CORROSIVE

Recognized as incomparable throughout the Old Country and Europe. Indispensable to Farmers as a Cattle, Horse, Dog and Poultry Dip, while it can also be used for destroying insect pests in gardens and orchards. Absolutely destroys Flies, Lice, Ticks and other Parasites. Certain cure for Eczema, Itch, Mange and all other Skin Diseases. Promotes the growth of hair and is of special value as a wash for wounds. Universally endorsed by the Medical and Veterinary fraternity. One trial will win your approval.

Izal has more than 10 times the germicidal power of Crude Carbolic Acid and 50 times that of Formalin. Put up in tins from 8 oz. to a 40-gallon cask. Prices from 30c per tin to \$2.25 per gallon. Special prices in barrels. Write to-day stating for what purpose the remedy is required, when free booklet, describing full particulars, will be mailed you. Also specially prepared as a Household Disinfectant.

Parker-Whyte Limited
IZAL Sales Agents for Western Canada Winnipeg, Man.

Family Group Photos a Specialty

AT

STEELE & CO., LTD.
MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG

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Home

Dear Mrs. Hami
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med. medicine and crack jokes in the same breath, as it were. The doctor should have clung to his ancient ways.

In a determined effort to uphold the solemnity of the modern Hippocrates we still retain a few old standbys, however. Not that there is any particular need of them in practice, but we have to assert our dignity somewhere, you understand; for instance, there's that venerable favorite, castor oil. Who could be philosophical over a dose of castor oil?

Now and then individuals allege they'd just as soon down a wineglassful of castor oil as to take a bath—and they are generally that kind—but when it comes to proving it, nothing less than a threat of operation will cajole them to the necessary pitch of desperation, and they want it in capsules at that.

Various aromatic, prettily tinted and guaranteed palatable preparations of disguised castor oil are obtainable in the shops if you have the price. Their names are as euphonious as those of palace cars, and you would hardly suspect they contained any oil when you inspect the labels, but as to a choice between them—well, little Willie ordinarily prefers a sound spanking, if not another visit by the doctor himself.

When all is said and done—and much has to be said and done to persuade the patient to take his medicine nowadays—we really have little excuse for the perpetuation of the castor oil bogey in childhood management. It is a crude laxative at best, a relic of ancient Egypt, a punishment which may well be spared the innocents upon whom it is usually inflicted. Its reputed nonirritating effect is wholly fanciful for castor oil depends upon an irritating arid substance, ricinoleic acid, for its purgative action. Otherwise it is precisely as laxative, weight for weight, as butter. The reason why castor oil has been so much employed for intestinal diseases is not its bland character, but rather its secondary hindering influence which may be desired in diarrhoeal conditions. And this binding influence renders castor oil objectional for general household use.

In the name of reason and little Willie, we sincerely believe that the world would run quite as smoothly if castor oil were limited to external application. We find that fairly good success in raising children through all the perils of infancy and early life is attainable without resorting to the disciplinary oil of our forefathers. Ancient though the remedy may be, there are modern substitutes as good if not better. One of these substitutes the little folks call "the candy medicine" and take it whether they need it or not. At the risk of sacrificing practice, we will venture to impart a professional secret.

Aromatic syrup of rhubarb, prepared by your own druggist in any quantity you may desire, may be given in the same doses and for the same purposes as the obsolete castor oil. It produces identical results from every standpoint, excepting only the family jar which goes with a dose of castor oil. You don't have to give it; the children take it with a smile and ask for more. Not being a "patent medicine" this simple remedy will meet with the doctor's approval, unlike many trade-marked laxatives with their harmful ingredients. We verily believe that if one should paste a castor oil label on a vial of aromatic syrup of rhubarb no one would ever know the difference, except the baby—and he won't tell!

Home Economics

OAK LAKE

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—

An rather late sending my report. In December we had one of the finest addresses we have yet had, given by Mrs. W. A. Andrew—on "Christmas Giving." She emphasized the fact that so many the sight of the real meaning of Christmas, in the hurry and worry of preparing food, etc.—and in the "exchange of gifts"—mark you—not the "presenting of gifts." I wonder if the other societies have thought on that subject.

You can get Penmans Underwear knit-to-form in any good material—any weight—any size and about the same price you have been accustomed to pay for ordinary underwear.

No. 95 natural wool garment is a very popular style and sure to please.

Look for this trademark in red on every garment. 91

WARRANTED HIGH GRADE KNIT GOODS

pen Angle

Penmans

Underwear

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Mrs. Andrew brought out the thought that the sacredness and spiritual meaning of the day was lost, particularly on children's minds, by the garish way we celebrate. The paper was beautifully written and thoroughly interested us. Would some of our H. E. members in Manitoba tell us what they think of our modern Christmas celebration and habits of giving?

In Feb. Miss Marion Smith ex-student of the M.A.C. gave us a bright interesting and helpful paper on "The Books we Read." I will try to get the paper. "Kindness to Animals" you ask for and send it to you.

Mrs. N. Cochrane, Cor. Sec.

PILOT MOUND

The annual meeting of the H. E. S. was held on Saturday, Dec. 13, and was, as usual, well attended. The ordinary business was first transacted, and at its conclusion, the annual meeting began. Mrs. R. J. Stephenson, the sec-treas., ably presented an excellent report, which showed a very satisfactory membership and balance sheet. This report was unanimously adopted. Then followed an address by the president, Mrs. H. M. Speechly, who reminded the members that the great currents of thought that move the world are made up of the thoughts of each of us, and that, therefore, it was our duty to think out carefully for ourselves, opinions that will make us individually strong influences for good, and help us, as a society, to produce a sound, healthy public opinion. As an instance, the president quoted the action taken by the society to encourage sewing in the surrounding school districts. This was the result of some seventy individual opinions in the H. E. S. It would have taken years for one woman, single-handed, to have

Mason & Risch Pianos

"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"

17 WESTERN BRANCH STORES

When you decide to buy a Piano or a Player-Piano, get the best there is. The matter of PRICE is of little moment in buying an instrument to last a life-time.

When you buy a Mason & Risch, you make an investment that will pay steady and life-long dividends in the satisfaction of knowing that "TO OWN A MASON & RISCH PIANO IS TO POSSESS THE BEST PIANO BUILT."

Write for Booklet to-day

MASON & RISCH LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

introduced this, but it needed only a very small effort on the part of a body of intelligent women to create a strong public opinion in favor of sewing and baking as an essential in the education of a girl.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Mrs. H. M. Speechly, president. Mrs. R. J. Duncan, vice-pres. Mrs. R. Ste-

phenson, sec-treas. Directors—Mrs. W. A. Elliott, Mrs. A. Manning, Mrs. K. Hewitt and Mrs. G. Brewster.

The question of a Rest room was brought forward and very fully discussed. A committee of Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Winram and Miss Fraser was appointed to look into the matter and report at the earliest opportunity.

At the close of the meeting, refresh-

ments were served and a pleasant social time was spent by all.

On Saturday last the January meeting was held at the usual time and place. There was a good attendance. The Rest Room committee presented a report of what had been done since its appointment at the annual meeting. The committee had found three rooms that would answer the purpose and had written to the town council explaining their existence and asking for help towards a rest room. The council received the committee's application with sympathy and agreed to make a grant of \$5 a month to pay the rent of a room. The report included certain recommendations, and in an amended form was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The committee recommended that the Rest Room should be opened at the earliest possible date and that four extra members be added to the committee to deal effectually with this venture of the Home Economic society. Mrs. R. J. Lunan, Mrs. Brisbin, Mrs. G. Gosnell and Miss A. Woods were added, and the committee, as enlarged, visited the buildings recommended for the purpose, and gave their opinion in favor of the Weaver Lumber Co's. office. This room is to be put in order this week and will be opened for use next Saturday as a Rest Room for women only. Anyone having a chair or piece of furniture that would help to furnish the rest room is asked to phone Mrs. W. A. Elliott, or mention the matter to any member of the committee. This Rest Room is a venture of faith on the part of the Home Economic Society, and it is to be hoped that every member of the society will uphold the committee and support it in its effort to make the undertaking a success.

Later.

The house-warming at the rest-room was a very pleasant affair. All afternoon on Saturday visitors dropped in to inspect the cosy place selected by the committee and were given a warm welcome and a refreshing cup of tea. Some callers were so pleased with the room, that chairs of various sorts, as well as a fine new table were donated, thereby adding greatly to the comfort and appearance of the room. The committee is still open to receive donations of furniture and other articles of necessity. A glance round the room will soon show what is yet wanting to complete the furnishing, and any contribution however small, will be gratefully received. The room is being heated and kept open every day and a warm invitation is extended to every lady in the district to use it as much as possible.

MINNEDOSA

One of the most interesting and enjoyable meetings of the Minnedosa H. E. S. was held in the rest room on Jan. 24. There being twenty-six present. The meeting opened with the singing of the "Maple Leaf." The minutes of last meeting were read, also two letters from the college. Pamphlets on "Sewing" were distributed to the members. A short discussion on the most profitable course to take up followed. Mrs. A. Woodcock then read a very instructive paper on "Egg Production in Winter," which was very beneficial to the members as Mrs. Woodcock is an experienced poultry raiser. Mrs. H. Dyer gave a very bright paper on "Preserving Eggs for Winter, and some simple ways of cooking them. She strongly advised invalids to take them raw or in egg-nogs. A motion was then passed to send letters to trustees of various schools to request better ventilation in school rooms. Also play-

ground supervisors. After the election of delegates to the Convention in February and a motion was passed to pay the railway fare the meeting adjourned with "God Save the King." Tea was then served.

Anne G. Lamont, Sec. Treas.

MIAMI

Report of January

In the neighborhood of 75 ladies gathered in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday last to listen to an address given by Mrs. Dayton, Provincial President of Home Economics Societies for Manitoba. Her address was inspiring and helpful and full of many suggestions for the work of the societies. Some are as follows:

1. The encouragement of domestic science and manual training in the schools.
2. Prizes for best school garden.
3. Prize for best home flower garden in the back yard.
4. Cooking prize for boys and girls.
5. A sensible woman on every school board in Manitoba.
6. Establishing of a rest room.
7. Medical inspection of schools.
8. Clean handling of bread, ice cream, etc.
9. Reporting of contagious diseases.
10. Welcoming and sympathizing of strangers to our country.
11. Inspection of pool rooms and moving picture shows.
12. Cleaning and beautifying of our towns.
13. Simplicity must be key-note of every home.
14. There are women everywhere, not only in our little clique.
15. To take a broader and better view of life.

Only those who listened to her deal with these subjects can realize the importance of woman's work in the community.

Fourteen new members were added to the list and with the increase new zeal ought to be put into the work.

After the address Miss Collins favored the ladies with a solo, after which a

QUALITY SEEDS

Make more money by sowing more productive seed. Buy "Quality Seeds", the only kind we sell. Our line of seeds is more complete than ever before, and we can supply choice seed of the varieties best suited to Western Canada. Write for prices and samples of any of the following:

- WheatMarquis, Red Fife.
- OatsGold Rain, Banner, Abundance.
- BarleyEclipse (Registered) O.A.C. No. 21.
- FlaxPremost, Common.
- Grasses and Clovers...Western Rye, Brome, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Canadian Blue, "Regina" Brand Lawn Grass Seed.
- AlfalfaMontana and Turkestan.
- Corn, Potatoes, Rape, etc., etc.

Write today specifying requirements.

The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd.,

"Seedsmen to men who care."

Regina, Sask.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



Group of "Home Nursing Course" Students at Manitoba Agricultural College

dainty lunch was served in the vestry by several members.

This paper was read at the meeting of the Miami society.

"Slighting" As a Fine Art.

I do not like the word "slighting." The lexicon says it means—"To perform superficially, or without thoroughness." I would imply the justifiable omission of a duty which may be performed as well at a more convenient season.

The present generation of girls misses

much that helped and entertained us in our youth, in that they do not read Mrs. Whitney's inimitable books for young people. Her love for girls was of a tender maternal strain that led her to devote her best powers to the holy task of ministering to their varied and complex needs. She was the good genius of the home and elevated the commonplace into the realm of poetry and heroism. From one of her most charming stories—"Leslie Goldthwaite's Summer," I extracted a wee nugget of wisdom in the form of an epigram:

"Something Must be Crowded Out."

It is the wise, although not perhaps inevitable "crowding out," that I would bring to the mind of my fellow-house-mother in this practical talk.

The selection of the thing or things which may be slighted or crowded out of the daily living and doing of each of us, differentiates the slovenly and the judicious manager of the home. Sensible women, who are as punctilious in the performance of minor as of major household duties are prone to confound fussiness with thoroughness.

Yet houses must be kept clean and meals cooked and children clothed and tended. The washing and ironing, the pickling and preserving, patching and darning, marketing, and economizing after the marketing comes home, must be done, and if worth doing at all, are worth doing well.

One housewife I know holds to all sanitary precautions against malaria, typhoid and the thousands other ills engendered by dust. She "could not reconcile it to her conscience," she avers, if each week she did not have every picture taken down from her walls, the backs and curbs dusted, and the glass washed with antiseptic solutions. Since she cannot employ a large staff of servants and the two, who engage to do her housework, would not stay one week in a "place" where such labors are exacted, our advanced hygienist upon the

appointed herself, and door-f and relying habits. He looked after tradition upon her k of the back not vouch legend, I d enumerated challenge a wisdom of l ere, a we Christian, i "Health, li happiness," might as w routine of y just and d through our borrow and picture-wires in the teet statistics, tl week is likel to be comp and tear of of time an some and fi outcome of practice of h I may b come down, i methods and soring them herstead, do your stock e setting them Jones" of du may as well week or mont separate task tive importan of proportion of that e from the do numbered wit tily past, str the load out o A woman y me last ye sheets and un he contended sowing the to gether, the i night, hinderin sensible pers body to retain prepared to on entirely, I, L sheets and gla and stockings those which ha the polishing fl ough" upon you got one side of -just enough t ook and your t all. Never Squeeze them a make them; tl several times w stockings and a upon "trees" tl use and last l been subjected to one of the smoc branch of fo anymore do not ant down if tl med and out out of Tuesday t ank is the see ant who has a be the anniv sed, wash-day cultivate the make of just no a sex, are we one set your h or windows w ch not really dir en fire, but it is one at stated in previous onova comes regularly t time, sending y how that he is i mth to take the kir-ben while home task, Sh one an apology may be sure) m promised to m overheat your e and a flusher dinner table w sh that you reser shured complex table, and tur

appointed day mounts the step-ladder herself, dusts the cornices, the windows, and door-frames; takes down, cleans and rehanges the pictures with her own hands. Her wardrobes and pantries are looked after as zealously. There is a tradition that she was once discovered upon her knees, dusting the paved walk of the back-yard by moonlight. I do not vouch for the authenticity of the legend, I do affirm that all else I have enumerated is literally true. I also challenge anyone to deny the sanitary wisdom of her precautions. In the concrete, a woman, who is wife, mother, Christian, and neighbor is sacrificing. Health, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, in the performance of what might as well be crowded out of the routine of weekly duties. I grant that just and disease do go hand-in-hand through our lower world; that germs borrow and breed in fluff collected upon picture-wires and cornices. I maintain, in the teeth of scientific analysis and statistics, that the accumulation of a week is likely to work evils not worthy to be compared with the actual wear and tear of nerve and tissue, the waste of time and discomfort, accruing to some and friends that are the actual outcome of our "model housekeeper's" practice of hygienic principles.

I may be extreme in an extreme case. Come down, then, to your own domestic methods and let us reason together concerning them; Begin with the Maidless Household, do you ever take account of your stock of strength and time and setting them over against the "must-be-done's" of duties, calculate coolly what may as well go undone for the day, or week or month? Do you ever sift and separate tasks according to their relative importance, or do you lose all sense of proportion in the survey and, concluding that everything must be cleared from the docket before this day is numbered with the dead days of eternity past, strain every energy to get the load out of sight and thought?

A woman wrote several long letters to me last year to prove that ironing sheets and underclothing is unsanitary. She contended, that, by crushing and mauling the threads and fibres closely together, the iron makes it almost airtight, hindering the absorption of the sensible perspiration and forcing the body to retain it. While I may not be prepared to coincide with the theory in its entirety, I maintain that "calendered" sheets and glazed silk and flannel vests and stockings are less sanitary than those which have not been subjected to the polishing flatiron. It need not then weigh upon your conscience if you iron just one side of a sheet and that lightly—just enough to take off the rough dry look and your flannels and footgear not at all. Never wring out undervests. Squeeze them as dry as the hands can make them; then stretch into shape several times while they are on the line. Stockings and socks are best when dried upon "trees" that come for that purpose and last longer than if they had been subjected to the fierce heat and pressure of the smoothing-iron. Crowd out the branch of laundry drudgery! Furthermore do not be dismayed and utterly laid down if the clothes are not all cleaned and out of the way. By sunset of Tuesday or whatever day of the week is the second edition of what a man who has a "fussy" wife declared to be the anniversary of the day Job washed—wash-day.

Cultivate the sense of proportion I speak of just now as one in which we, as a sex, are woefully deficient. You set your heart upon having the interior windows washed this week. They are not really dirty, for the weather has been fine, but it is your "rule" to have it done at stated intervals. It is, then, a trifling annoyance when the man, who comes regularly to do it, does not appear on time, sending word a couple of hours later that he is ill in bed. Your plan is to take your maid's place in the kitchen while she performs the unglorious task. She sulks, and you telephone an apology (avoiding the truth, if you may be sure) to a friend with whom you promised to walk this afternoon. Overheat yourself, and bring a headache and a flushed uncomely visage to the dinner table with a spirit so far from that which you resent a jest upon the said embarrassed complexion from the foot of the table, and turn sharply upon John,

John, who giggles at the retort. It "went against the grain" for you to anticipate, as a certainty, the calamity of the unwashed windows. You have rubbed the nap upon the family temper by getting the job out of the way.

Your husband surprises you by bringing home tickets to a matinee and announcing that he is going to do himself the unusual pleasure of taking an afternoon off and escorting you. As soon as he saw the name of play and actors, he determined that you must and should go with him. He knew how you would enjoy it, and be refreshed by it, i.e. feels like a child out of school, and he wants you to, also.

How was he to know that this is the day devoted to your family mending? The basket piled with garments, big and little, is staring you sternly in the face as you retreat to your room, to convert what form of speech you can, upon short notice, that will make the blessed mending-day. The boys' socks are full of holes, you suspect miserably that their toes are out of those they have on this minute, also that there may not be a supply of clean and whole socks in their drawers, ready for the morrow. Am I outraging house wifely precedent and maternal sensibilities when I declare that you will be more than justified in trusting the accusing basket and contents into the spare room where you will not see them for twelve hours, and thanking your husband for his loving thought of you? Then, don your most becoming attire, and put everything out of your mind except that the man you love and honor means to make you happy and that you will not balk his desire.

twelve hours, and thanking your husband for his loving thought of you? Then, don your most becoming attire, and put everything out of your mind except that the man you love and honor means to make you happy and that you will not balk his desire.

Said one of the best housekeepers I have the privilege of knowing: I had to do all my housework yesterday, and I could not nurse the sick servant and do everything else that she and I together accomplished by wise management. So I dusted the polished furniture, and put off the upholstered with "a lick and a promise," as my old grandmother used to say. The dust wouldn't show there.



A Book of Helpfulness for Wedding, Anniversary, or Birthday Gift Buying

an attractively made book of 124 pages, bound in quaint, artistic covers, picturing clearly and well all that is most desirable in jewellery, watches, sterling silver, cut glass, silver plate, brass and leather goods—a book which will change most of your gift-giving problems into simple enjoyable decisions, is the 1914 Dingwall Jewellery Catalogue.

Every article shown in this book is of excellent value, and is sold with the same careful attention to your slightest wishes, and under the same guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money refunded, as if you in person made the purchase, in either of the Dingwall Stores.

If you are interested, you may have a copy of this book, post-paid and free-of-charge, by merely sending us your name and address.

Will you not write for it to-day?

D. R. DINGWALL
Limited
JEWELLERS, WINNIPEG



RENNIE'S I.X.L. TOMATO

EXTREMELY EARLY, WONDERFULLY PROLIFIC

A week earlier than the Earlians. More productive than the Chalk's Jewel. As large as the Plus-It-L. As solid as the New Globe. In fact, the world's leading extremely early Tomato.

In our field tests, I.X.L. Tomato proved to be a week to ten days earlier than the Spark's Earliana, with an abundance of fruit larger and more prolific than Chalk's Jewel. In fact, any number of specimens could be found as large as the Prolific Tomato. Do not experiment with it, but plant your entire early crop in I.X.L. Tomato. Your crop will not let you big returns.

1. A beautiful, brilliant red color.
2. Vines are a perfect mass of large, smooth fruit, a single plant yielding 7 bushel.
3. Fruit is extremely early, enormously abundant, ripens all at once.
4. Vines compact and can be placed two feet apart in three-foot rows.
5. The largest growers tell us that we cannot say too much in favor of the I.X.L. Tomato.



OUR SPECIAL OFFER
We want every person who uses seeds to see our 1914 Seed Book and try this Splendid Early Tomato, and we will send a packet for 10c. with Seed Book. This book is full of new photographs of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. Send your address to-day.
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited
Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver
391 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

FREE HER FROM DRUDGERY

A Wingold Kitchen Cabinet in your Home will **SAVE YOUR WIFE** Millions of unnecessary steps that make Kitchen Work a Drudgery

Her work will be a pleasure instead of a burden with this modern Kitchen Cabinet. It has all of the conveniences of the most expensive kind. With cost reduced fully one half, made of oak, golden finish, 70 inches high; top of base 26x41 white wood. Base is fitted with metal cake or bread box, cutlery drawer, cutting or kneading boards and large dust proof cupboard. Full set of spice canisters, with rack; **LARGE SIFTER FLOUR BIN**, glass front **CHINA CLOSET** has one shelf and fitted with fancy frosted glass doors, sold under our guarantee of satisfaction or refund of purchase money and freight charges. Price complete \$19.75. Crockery and cookery utensils not included in price. Write for catalog showing complete line priced forty per cent less than regular retail prices.



\$19.75

Wingold Stove Co. Ltd. 4-5-181 Bannatyne Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

I will atone for the slight by going over it all faithfully when Mary gets well. She said it with never a touch of shame. Her sense of proportion was healthfully developed.

Write it down as an incontrovertible

truth that no lapse in the orderly routine of homework is a sufficient cause for you to imperil the health of body and the peace of mind you must maintain to give tone to the household.

The Home Nursing Course at Manitoba Agricultural College

By HATTIE M. GOSWELL ("Orchid")

To give to the people of the Province of Manitoba the opportunity of taking such a course as the Home Nursing Course was equal to the best arrangements yet made for the women of Manitoba.

The suggestion was made nearly one year hence. As time is required for the development of any plan, the proposed course was not given until February of the present year.

It has been customary at the Agricultural College to give opportunities to men through short courses being arranged during the winter months. This year special attention was given to the planning of a short course for women. Needless to say as the work was being taken by those on the staff who already had a full curriculum, that these extra-credit much to all planning to take some part of it. However, their untiring efforts were productive of much good and splendid results.

This course opened on the morning of February the third. As the trolley cars arrived, all were surprised to see the crowds alighting. The applications previously received were some indication of the size of the expected class. However, no one was prepared to see so many interested women filing into the Bursar's office to register. The number registered was one hundred and five. As might be supposed, many would come to observe for one day or two, then finding the distance from the city, in such extreme weather, too great, would decide to discontinue the course. An agreeable surprise again awaited all interested; the attendance, in spite of some inconveniences and the cold, was about ninety percent of the enrolment.

It might be interesting to note those enrolled. As the programme stated that each applicant must be twenty years of age, no girls were present, excepting at an occasional lecture when the graduating class in Home Economics was required to be present. Imagine, then, every age represented from the young lady to the grey-haired matron. Those on the list represented Manitoba, the towns and the country; the City of Winnipeg, as well as parts of Saskatchewan.

Arriving at nine o'clock in the morning, lectures were given until four o'clock or five o'clock. The noon hour was a pleasant time as the students enrolled were able to discuss various phases of the work, thus promoting a mutual interest. The city was drawn to the country; the country was drawn to the city; hence the promotion of mutual interests and a common bond of sympathy. A lecturer once remarked, "that the only difference between a country woman and a city woman is, that a country woman stands on the street corner in the city, afraid to cross to the opposite side because of the rushing of automobiles, while the woman from the city stands on one side of the country road afraid to cross because of the approaching herd of cattle. So education and educational centres become common ground for humanity whether from the city or from the country. The women meet, find out the real needs and so forget some of the fanciful things sometimes noticed. During the Short Course each found each other's needs were similar to their own. So at the conclusion of the two weeks' courses the students left the College having a keen mental vision of other worlds than their own, hence broader sympathies. This was a glad time to both students and instructors.

The subjects studied were: Home Care of the Sick, Personal Hygiene, Foods, Invalid Cookery, Maternity Nursing, Emergencies, Bacteriology and Sanitation. The home care of the sick was based on the care of the patient, making and changing of the bed, giving baths of various kinds and taking of the temperature. The arrangement of the room and the daily care of the sick were also discussed. Personal hygiene was given, the manikin being used for demonstration purposes. Interesting lectures were given on foods; the classification of foods and the uses of foods to the body; selection of foods in sickness and disease; also special diets used in cases of typhoid, rheumatism, and the special diets for children. Parallel with these demonstrations in "Cooking for the Sick." After the demonstrations, the students were given an opportunity to practise cooking under the direction of a teacher. The class was conducted to the science laboratories to observe Home Economics pupils carrying on experiments pertaining to the chemistry of foods and the household. The experimental work, as carried on here, was most interesting to the visitors. Many favorable comments were expressed by the short course students; also expressions of regret that such opportunities were not afforded them while at school. Many connected the training of these young ladies with the training given to professional people as teachers, doctors and nurses, and then wondered why so many considered training unnecessary for the house-wife, this being her life's work. This particular phase of the training appealed to all the short course students as the reason why was being answered here.

Emergencies, Bacteriology and Sanitation.

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The value of personal and community sanitation was emphasized. Some interesting discussions arose later from this, some conclusions being arrived at, namely, the importance of disinfection of public places as rest rooms, street cars and all public places where crowds gather. Some interesting work on "disinfectants" is being carried on in the science laboratories at the College. Some of these results were mentioned in lecture work. Different gelatin mixtures containing various bacterial cultures were shown in class work. This was a novelty to all, as they were not familiar with laboratory work as carried on in the special research work. Toxines and anti-toxines were clearly and forcibly explained.

The non-resident lecturers were Dr. Moody, Dr. Mary E. Crawford, and Dr. M. Ellen Douglas. Dr. Moody dealt with Emergencies and First Aid; Dr. Mary E. Crawford and Dr. M. Ellen Douglas lectured on Maternity Nursing—in all ten lectures.

The series of lectures would not be complete unless clothing was mentioned. This subject is more important than is generally supposed. Those in attendance realized this when the lectures on the subject were ended. The importance of the proper selection of garments had never been brought to their attention in the same way.

Visits to the horticultural buildings, the barns, the poultry houses and outside points were arranged. The "Residence" for students attending the Agricultural College was also visited. Here keen interest centered around the sanitary arrangements of the entire building, the lectures on the subject being fresh in their minds. Guides directed the visitors, and professors and officers awaited their arrival, thus making the visits more enjoyable.

During the latter part of the last week of the Home Nursing Course there were

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three conferences held. These were open for the discussion of various topics, students taking part. Many points not clearly understood were explained. Ways and means for improving some peculiar and trying situations were planned; the exchange of ideas were summarized. This summary appealed to the class as a complete whole of the technical work taught during the course.

There was a conference planned, at which no professor was present. The results of this conference was in evidence on it. Valentine's Day, when a beautiful bouquet accompanied by an appreciative note, was delivered to the Administration Building, the class work being given in this building. This was photographed and goes into the history of the College with the slides showing the groups of the short course students.

This expression of goodwill by the way-side was an incentive to all. Hopes for the future were raised, and again plans took definite form for the opening of new avenues.

During the short term all the College was at the disposal of the short course students. Literature useful in this special course was distributed; addresses for literature to be kept in the home were obtained.

The reports since the home going are so encouraging, the results so gratifying, it has been decided to make this course an annual one. To the women of the province it would be profitable were they to plan and make successful preparations for the course in the future.

The objects of the course as outlined in the pamphlet prepared for distribution are to give useful knowledge which may be used in any sphere in life; to equip individuals that they may be of service to humanity in times of need and emergencies; to help to build up a better and a bigger nation; to know something of prevention rather than waiting to use some cure.

To President Black and his associates too much credit cannot be given for their untiring efforts in endeavoring to open one more useful branch of study in connection with the College.

It might be interesting to mention that the Winnipeg women in attendance desired to connect themselves with the Agricultural College in order to have the advantages of the educational work carried on there.

After inquiring how to proceed to study when away from the College, it was learned that the Home Economics Society had this in mind when the organization was incorporated. As this is a means to the desired end, a body of these earnest home-makers are organizing for home study, the courses of study being directed from the Extension Department through the Home Economics Society of Manitoba. At any time the services of the extension lecturer are desired she will be sent to them or any organization in the province. Other ladies are arranging for a similar society in their respective country districts.

Recipes

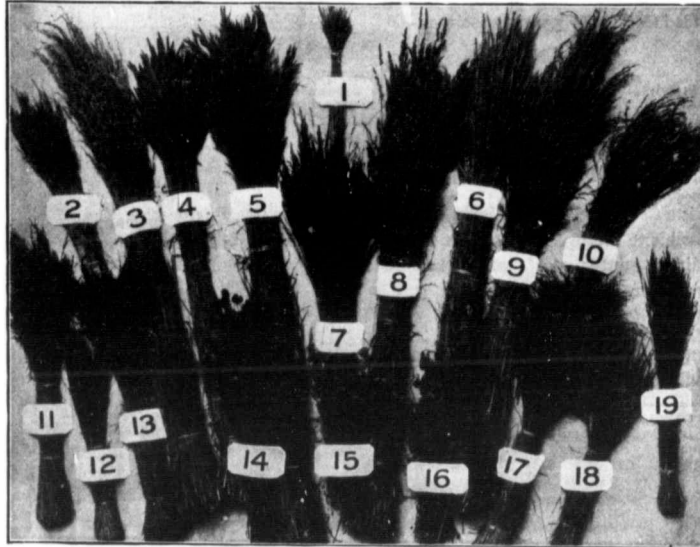
Braised Tongue

A fresh tongue is necessary for braising. Put tongue in kettle, cover with boiling water, and cook slowly two hours. Take tongue from water, drench with cold water, remove skin and membranes; fasten the tip around against the thick part, tying or skewering firmly. Fry two onions, one turnip and one carrot, all cut fine, in butter until brown. Remove from the pan and set aside.

Flour the tongue all over and put into a hot pan with the butter. Turn it on all sides until browned slightly. Put the tongue, the fried vegetables, a small piece of stick cinnamon, one clove and a bunch of sweet herbs into a casserole. Add one quart of the liquor in which the tongue was boiled. Close the lid as tightly as possible to keep in the steam. Place in the oven. After one and one-half hours open, turn the tongue, and add the juice of one lemon. Close as before and leave one-half an hour longer in the oven. Now put the tongue on a hot dish and set it over hot water while the gravy is being boiled down to fifteen to twenty minutes. If it is not quite thick enough, mix two tea-

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POPLARS, BASSWOOD, ROWAN-TREES, and all other hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. CARAGANA and LILACS for hedging at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per hundred.

100,000 hardy fruit bushes and trees at lowest prices. Write for Catalogue to

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spoonfuls of cornstarch with a little cold water, stir it into the boiling gravy, and boil two or three minutes. Strain some of the gravy over the tongue and serve the remainder in a sauce-boat. Tongue braised in this manner may be served surrounded by a soft purée of potatoes well seasoned with plenty of butter or rich hot cream, salt and pepper. Serve all the sauce in a sauce-boat.

Rhubarb Relish (for meat course)

Cut into small pieces one cup of pieplant or rhubarb. Add one-half cupful of water, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, the pulp and sliced rind of a

FRUIT LANDS Unexcelled

In the famous Similkameen Valley; the Choicest Fruit District in British Columbia.

All kinds of Fruit and Vegetables mature two weeks earlier than any other district in Canada.

The finest natural conditions of soil, climate and location with an ideal home life are to be found in this celebrated district.

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An idle engine means wasted money, and an engine that is idle through want of repairs is doubly so. You positively cannot have your gas engine break down from any cause that is not thoroughly explained in this book.

LISTEN! Nearly 600 pages—hundreds of illustrations—30 chapters all subdivided like the following specimen—

CHAPTER XII

Lubrication

Importance—Purpose—How Lubricants Work—What a Lubricant Is—Viscosity—Fluidity—The Flash Point—The Cold Test—Carbon—Gum and Acids—Variety in Lubricants Needed—Gasoline Engine—Cylinder Oil—Bearings and Their Requirements—The Specific Purpose—Animal and Vegetable Oils—Mineral or Hydrocarbon Oils—Testing for Acids—Testing Viscosity—Testing for Adulterants—Testing for Gum—The Flash Point—The Fire Test—The Cold Test—Carbon—Oil Waste and Engine Waste—Quantity of Oil—Lubricating System—The Gravity System—The Splash System—The Loose Ring Method—The Pressure System—The Positive or Force Feed—Oiling Through the Carburetor—Filtering—Other Lubricants—Graphite—Grease—Foolish Economy—Ten Lubricating Commandments.

This is a Complete and the least expensive Course in Gas Engineering, it is possible to acquire. \$2.50 and no more application than you give to the ordinary winter sports will enable you to thoroughly master and handle any engine.

The GASOLINE ENGINE ON THE FARM
The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer - 1 Year **\$2.50**

E. H. HEATH COMPANY LIMITED,

Enclosed find \$2.50 for which please send me postpaid one copy of "The Gasoline Engine on the Farm," together with a year's subscription to the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer.

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lemon and an orange, one-half package each of seeded raisins and currants, Cook all over a slow fire. Seal in glasses when thick.

Suet Pudding

One teacupful of New Orleans molasses, one of sweet milk, one of chopped suet, three and one-half cupfuls of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, a little salt. Steam three hours.

Sauce for Suet Pudding

One-half cupful of butter creamed with one cupful of sugar, then add five tablespoonfuls of boiling water, one at a time. Flavor.

Creamed Salt Codfish

Soak the fish overnight in cold water. Drain, and cut or pick the fish into small pieces, having two cupfuls. Into iron frying-pan put the fish, with three tablespoonfuls of butter, and sprinkle over two level tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir until butter is melted, then add enough milk just to cover the fish, and allow this to cook slowly until thickened. Season with pepper and salt, if necessary, and just before serving add one slightly beaten egg, mixed with a little of the liquid. Serve on toast, or in a deep dish, garnished with triangular pieces of toast.

Cape Cod Creamed Fish and Potatoes

Soak salt codfish for several hours in cold water. Drain and cut into small pieces. Cut cold cooked potatoes into dice, and mix with the fish, having equal quantities of fish and potatoes. Put into a saucepan with them sufficient cream to cover the fish and potatoes; season to taste with salt, pepper, and paprika, and cook slowly until cream thickens, about forty minutes.

Cream of Celery Soup

One pint of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one head of celery, a large slice of onion, and a small piece of mace; boil the diced celery in one pint of water for thirty or forty minutes; beat mace, onion, and milk together; mix flour with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk, and add to the boiling milk. Add butter, season with salt and pepper to taste, then add celery and let simmer about two minutes; then strain and serve immediately. The flavor is improved by adding one cupful of whipped cream when soup is in the tureen.

Cornish Potatoes

1 lb. potatoes, 2 ozs. bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, 2 ozs. butter, 1 egg. Boil the potatoes and mash them; add the butter and bread crumbs; beat the egg in the milk and add to the potatoes; season well. Put in a greased tin and bake till brown.

Mrs. Westland, Shortreed, B.C.

Flaxseed Lemonade

Flaxseed (whole), 4 tablespoonfuls; boiling water, 1 quart; juice of 3 California lemons. Sweeten to taste. If too thick, dilute with water. Strain. Good for colds and grippe. Let the above simmer slowly for a half-hour before straining.

Rocks

1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup currants, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 2 large cups of flour. Drop on greased tin with teaspoon.

Mrs. H. Cawthra, Ernfold, Sask.

Mother's Cake

1 scant cup butter, or half lard and half butter, 2 cups sugar creamed together, 3 eggs beaten well, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups water

1 teaspoon salt, 4 ozs. shredded cocoanut, 2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour; beat well. Will make 2 cakes; currant seed may be used for seed cake or currants for currant cake, may be baked in jatty pans and sprinkle a little shredded cocoanut on top.

Miss Jennie Armstrong,
Stoneleigh, Ont.

Orange Tea Cake

This recipe makes 18 delicious, inexpensive and quickly made little teacakes. Cream 1 tablespoon butter and the same of lard with 1 cup sugar, add 2 well beaten eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon extract of orange, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup washed currants, $\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour and 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake 15 minutes in muffin pans in a hot oven. It is good baked in a loaf; the yellow rind grated off dried-orange peeling will flavor the cake and is good mixed with other flavoring in a cake.

Jennie Armstrong, Stoneleigh, Ont.

Scones

2 cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 egg, currants (if desired). Add enough milk to make a soft dough. Divide in half. Flatten with the hand in a round cake and cut in three cornered pieces.

Ribbon Cake

2 cups sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter, 1 cup milk, 4 eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful soda, flavor with lemon. Bake two-thirds in two pans. To the remainder add 1 cup chopped raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped currants, 1 tablespoonful molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful each cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon and a small piece of citron chopped fine. Bake in a moderate oven. Put the dark layer in the centre. This is one of my favorite cakes.

Mrs. John H. Wannamaker, Eldorado.

Whole Wheat Bread

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups warm water, 2 cups white flour, 1 good pinch salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ Royal yeast cake, let rise till morning. In the morning add $\frac{1}{2}$ cups warm milk, 1 good teaspoon brown sugar, and a piece of butter size of a walnut (melt in warm milk). Stir in Manitoba whole wheat flour until it leaves the bowl without sticking (about 5 cups), turn into pan and let rise until it reaches the top of the pan and looks shabby. Bake 1 hour in a nice oven.

Banana Whip

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice. Boil until tender in sufficient water. When cold add 2 cups of whipped cream. Then put a layer of bananas in a pudding dish and a layer of rice and cream. To be eaten with whipped cream sweetened to taste.

Mrs. Denis Latimer, Gananogue, Ont.

Mountain Dew Pudding

1 pint of milk, yolk of 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of cocoanut, a little sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of rolled crackers, 1 teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla. Bake for half hour. Beat the whites of the eggs with a cupful of sugar and spread on top of the pudding and brown in the oven. Serve with cream. This is very good.

Mrs. W. Fry, Cherry Blossom Farm,
Rosseau Falls, Ont.

Cocoanut Cream Candy.

1 Cocoanut,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of granulated sugar.
Put the sugar and the milk of the cocoanut together; heat slowly until sugar is melted, then boil five minutes. Add cocoanut (finely grated), boil ten minutes longer stirring constantly to keep from burning. Pour onto buttered plates, cut into squares and set aside for two days to harden. Use desiccated cocoanut, if fresh is not obtainable.

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A NOVELTY IN MYSTERY STORIES
THE SECRET OF LONESOME COVE
 By
SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS
 AUTHOR OF AVERAGE JONES ETC.
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Continued from page 91 February

CHAPTER XIII

Loose Ends

But the house was dead. Its eyes were closed. Silence held it. The garden buzzed and flickered with vivid multicolored life; but there was no stir from the habitation of man. Had its occupants deserted it? Chester Kent, leaning against the headstone of Captain Hogg of damnable memory, pondered and wondered.

From the far side of the mansion came the sound of a door opening and closing again. Moving quickly along the sumac-fringed course of the creek, Kent made a detour which gave him a view of a side entrance, and had barely time to efface himself in the shrubbery when a light wagon, with a spirited horse between the shafts, turned briskly out into the road. Kent, well sheltered, caught one brief sufficient glimpse of the occupant. It was Doctor Breed. The medical officer looked, as always, nerve-beset; but there was a greedy smile on his lips.

Kent's mouth puckered. He took a deep breath of musical inspiration—and exhaled it in painful noiselessness, flattening himself amid the greenery as he saw a man emerge from the rear of Hedgerow House. The man was Gansett Jim. He carried a pick and a spade and walked slowly. Presently he disappeared in the willow-shaded place of mounds. The sound of his toil came, muffled, to the ears of the hidden man.

Cautiously Kent worked his way, now in the stream, now through the heavy growth on the banks, until he gained the roadway. Once there he went forward to the front gate of Hedgerow House. The bricked sidewalk runs, thence, straight and true to the rose-bowered square porch which is the mansion's main entry. Kent paused for the merest moment. His gaze rested on the heavy black door. Heavier and blacker against the woodwork a pendant waved languidly in the faint breeze.

To the normal human being, the grisly insignium of death over a portal is provocative of anything rather than mirth. But Chester Kent, viewing the crape on Hedgerow House, laughed as he turned to the open road.

Meditation furrowed the brow of Lawyer Adam Bain. Customarily an easy-minded participant in the placid affairs of his community, he had been shaken out of his rut by the case in which Kent had enlisted him, and in which he had, thus far, found opportunity for little more than thought.

"Nobody vs. Sedgwick," grumbled he. "Public opinion vs. Sedgwick," he amended. "How's a self-respecting lawyer going to earn a fee out of that? And Len Schlager standing over the grave of the corpus delicti with a warrant against searching, so to speak, in his hand. For that matter, this Professor Kent worries me more than the sheriff."

A sharp humming rose in the air, and brought the idle counselor to his window, whence he beheld the prime author of his bewilderment descending from a car. A minute later the two men were sitting with their feet on one desk, a fairly good sign of mutual respect and confidence.

"Blair?" said Lawyer Bain. "No, I don't know him, not even to see. Took Hogg's Haven, didn't he?"

"Then he doesn't use this post office?"

"No. Might use any one of half a dozen. See here." He drew a county map from a shelf. "Here's the place. Seven railroad stations on three different roads, within ten miles of it. Annalaka would be way out of his reach."

"Yet Gansett Jim seems to be known here."

"Oh; is it Blair that the Indian works for? I never knew. Closer'n a deaf mute with lock-jaw, he is. Well, I expect the reason he comes here occasionally is that it's the nearest license town."

"Let the poor Injun when he wants a drink: Will walk ten miles as easy as you'd wink."

"Do you know most of the post offices around here?"

"There isn't but one postmaster within twenty miles that I don't call by his first name, and she's a postmistress."

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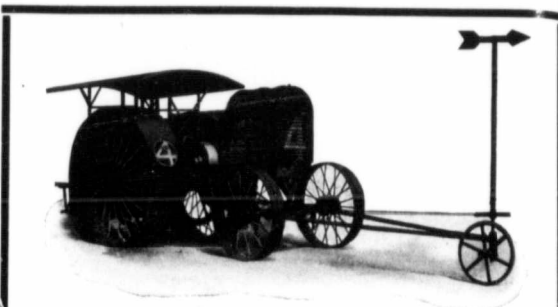
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ALL SIZES SAME PRICE
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\$2.00 Delivered free
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Or from our Retail Store, 306 Notre Dame Ave. (2 minutes from Eaton's)
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"Then you could probably find out by telephone where the Blair family get their mail."
"Easy!"
"And perhaps what newspapers they take."
"H'm! Yes, I guess so."
"Try it as soon as you get back."
"Back from where?"
"Back from the medical officer's place. I think he must have returned by this time."
"You want to see Tim Breed?"
"No; just his records. Burial permits, I suppose, are a matter of public record."
"Yes. All you've got to do is to go and ask for 'em. You won't need me."
"Regrettable as his bad taste is," said Kent with a solemn face, "I fear that Doctor Breed doesn't regard me with that confidence and esteem which one reads of in illuminated resolutions."
"And you want me as an accelerator, eh?" smiled the lawyer. "All right. It's the Jane Doe permit you're after, I suppose."
"Which?"
"Jane Doe. They buried the corpse from Lonesome Cove under that name. Unidentified dead, you know."
"Of course! Of course!" assented Kent.
"If you're looking for anything queer in the official paper you won't find it."
"You've examined it yourself?"
"Yes."
"Good! Nevertheless I'd like to see the record."
Together they went to the medical officer's quarters. Doctor Breed had come in fifteen minutes before. Without preliminary, Lawyer Bain said:
"I want to see that Jane Doe certificate again."
"Aren't you afraid of wearin' out the ink on it, Adam?" retorted the other with a furtive grin.
"And I," said Chester Kent in his suavest manner, "venture to trouble you to show me the certificate in the case of Wilfred Blair."
Something like a spasm shook the linaments of Doctor Breed's meager face. "Blair!" he repeated. "How did you know—" He stopped short.
"How did I know that Wilfred Blair is dead?" Kent finished for him. "Why, there has been time enough, hasn't there?"
The physician's hands clawed nervously at his straggling hair.
"Time enough?" he murmured.
"Time enough? I'm only just back from the Blair place myself."
"News travels faster than a horse," observed Kent.
"It don't travel as fast as all that," retorted the medical officer, and shut his teeth on the sentence



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W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—37085.

as if he could have bitten the tongue that spoke it.

"Ah," commented Kent negligently. "Then he died within two hours or so?"

"This morning," retorted the other. "It's all in the certificate."

"All?" inquired Kent, so significantly that Lawyer Bain gave him a quick look.

"All that's your business or anybody else's," said Breed, recovering himself a bit.

"Doubtless. And I'm to be permitted to see this document?"

Breed pushed a paper across the table. "There it is. I just finished making it out."

"I see," said Kent, giving the paper a scant survey, "that the cause of death is set down as 'cardiac failure.'"

"Well. What's the matter with that?"

"Just a trifle non-committal, isn't it? You see, we all die of cardiac failure, except those of us who fall from air-ships."

"That record's good enough for the law," declared the medical officer doggedly.

"Who was the attending physician?"

"I was."

"Indeed! And to what undertaker was the permit issued?"

"It was issued to the family. They can turn it over to what undertaker they please."

"Where is the interment to be?"

"Say, looky here, Mr. Man!" cried the physician, breaking in to the sudden whining fury of hard-pressed timidity. "Are you trying to learn me my business? You can go to hell! That's what you can do!"

"With your signature on my certificate?" inquired the scientist, unmoved. "I won't trouble you so far, Doctor Breed. I thank you."

Outside in the street, Lawyer Bain turned to his client. "You didn't look at the Jane Doe paper at all."

"No. I'm not so interested in that as in the other."

"Something queer about this Blair death?"

"Why, the fact that the attending physician and the certifying officer are one and the same, that there doesn't appear to be any real cause of death given, or any undertaker, and that the interment is too private for Breed even to speak of with equanimity, might seem so, to a man looking for trouble."

"Not another murder?" said the lawyer.

One side of Chester Kent's face smiled. "No," said he positively, "certainly not that."

"There has been a lot of scandal about young Blair, I'm told. Perhaps they're burying him as

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Yes, sir, it does—because it provides its own line shaft and pulleys, and you can move it anywhere—and get the right speed for the job.

GILSON *Power-Drive Tractor*

It is a power house on wheels. Adjust itself to any condition, makes itself useful in more ways than any other engine. Gilson Tractors run from 1 to 40 h. p. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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Earnest Bible Students may harmonize the Scriptures by reading our Booklet "About Hell." Based on the latest authorities. The last word on this important subject, with other valuable information. Price ten cents. (To the poor free).

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quietly as possible just to keep out of the papers."

"I shouldn't consider his method of burial likely to prove particularly quiet," returned Kent. "Of course I may be wrong; but I think not. The most private way to get buried is in public."

"Well, if a death was crooked I'd want no better man than Breed to help cover it. By the way, the sheriff has been away since yesterday afternoon on some business that he kept to himself."

"That also may mean something," remarked Kent thoughtfully. "Now, if you'll find out about that newspaper matter, I'll go over to Sedgwick's. You can get me there by telephone."

In the studio Kent found Sedgwick walking up and down with his hands behind his back and his head forward.

"Why the caged lion effect?" inquired the scientist.

"Some one has been having a little fun with me," growled Sedgwick.

"Apparently it was one-sided. What's this on the easel?"

"What would you take it to be?"

"Let's have a closer look."

Walking across the room Kent planted himself in front of the drawing-board, upon which had been fixed, by means of thumb-tacks, a square of rather soft white paper, exhibiting evidence of having been crumpled up and consequently smoothed out. On the paper was a three-quarter drawing of a woman's head, the delicate face beneath waves of short curly hair, turned a little from the left shoulder, which was barely indicated. Setting his useful monocle in his eye, Kent examined the work carefully.

"I should take it," he pronounced at length, "to be a sort of a second-hand attempt at a portrait."

"You recognize it, though?"

"It bears a resemblance to the face of the corpse at Lonesome Cove."

"Pretty good likeness, for a thing done from memory, I think."

"Memory? Whose memory?"

"Well—mine, for instance."

"Oh, no. That won't do, you know. It isn't your style of drawing at all."

"Setting up for an art critic, are we?"

"Aside from which you certainly wouldn't be using this sort of paper, when you've cardboard to your hand."

"So you're not to be caught, I see," said Sedgwick, with a nervous laugh.

"Not in so plain a trap, at any rate. Where did that precious work of art come from?"

"Heaven knows! Ching Lung found it lying on the door-step,

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



Children clamour for it—

CROWN BRAND makes the kiddies strong—builds them up this cold weather—grown-ups like it too.

Get it at your Grocer's

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The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg

The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer

Both including Pipe for the nominal sum of **\$1.25**

The lowest price at which these two papers will be offered this year is \$1.25. It makes no difference whether you take the pipe or not, the price is the same. While the supply of these pipes lasts they will be given away free to all who subscribe. Better get your order in early and be sure of a good smoke.

Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer. 1913
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Find enclosed \$1.25, for which send the "Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer" one year, and the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer," one year, together with pipe to the following address:


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Has Imita A Safe, \$1 Curb, \$2 Strained Puffs, an Ringbone Cures all Thrush, Bunches As a Hog Sprains, \$2 Every bottle warranted \$1 per bottle. \$100,000,000 in use. F.P. Sedmontaine, The Lawrence

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 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam and is
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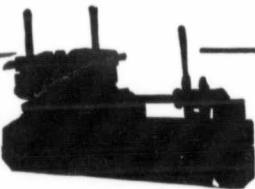
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Leads them all. It's the Best Dollar
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JOHN ERZINGER
 McIntyre Bldg. - 293 Portage Ave.
 Phone 69 Phone 2677

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with a cobblestone holding it
 down. I'd like to lay my hands
 on the artist."

"You'd crumple him up as you
 did his little message, eh?" smiled
 Kent.

"At least I'd have an explana-
 tion out of him. It's a fact
 though, that I lost my temper and
 threw that thing into a corner,
 when Ching first handed it to me.
 Then it occurred to me that it
 might be well worth saving. In-
 teresting little sketch, don't you
 think?"

"No."
 "What? You don't find it in-
 teresting?"

"Profoundly. But it isn't a
 sketch."

"What would you call it, then?"

"A copy."

"How can you tell that? You
 haven't seen the original from
 which it was made, have you?"

"No."
 "Then, what's the basis?"

"Quite simple. If you had used
 your eyes on it instead of your
 temper, you might have seen at
 once that it is a tracing. Look
 for yourself, now."

Taking the magnifying mono-
 cle that Kent held out, the artist
 scrutinized the lines of the pic-
 ture.

"By Jove! You're right," said
 he. "It's been transferred through
 tracing-paper, and touched up
 afterward. Rather roughly, too.
 You can see where the copyist has
 borne down too hard on the lead."

"What's your opinion of the
 likeness—if it is the likeness
 which you suppose?" inquired
 Kent.

"Why, as I remember the
 woman, this picture is a good
 deal idealized. The hair and the
 eyes are much the same. But the
 lines of the face in the picture are
 finer. The chin and mouth are
 more delicate, and the whole ef-
 fect softer and of a higher type."

"Do you see anything strange
 about the neck, on the left side?"

"Badly drawn; tha.'s all."

"Just below the ear there is a
 sort of blankness, isn't there?"

"Why, yes. It seems curiously
 unfinished, just there."

"If you were touching it up
 how would you correct that?"

"With a slight shading, just
 there, where the neck muscle
 should be thrown up a bit by the
 turn of the head."

"Or by introducing a large pen-
 dant earring which the copier has
 left out?"

"Kent, you're a wonder! That
 would do it, exactly. But why in
 the name of all that's marvelous,
 should the tracer of this drawing
 leave out the earring?"

"Obviously to keep the picture
 as near like as possible to the
 body on the beach."

"Then you don't think it is the
 woman of the beach?"

Big Ben



8,760 Hours On a Drop of Oil

7,000 Canadian dealers say that Big Ben does more efficient work for less than any other clock built. He's a regular glutton for good work.

In return for one little drop of oil Big Ben will work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—365 times—he'll guarantee to tell you the time o' day with on-the-dot accuracy. He has made the same guarantee over 3,000,000 times and made good every time. He'll make good for you. More than \$5,000,000 has passed over good dealers' counters for Big Ben and his brothers.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois every day. Every one of them feels proud

of his triple nickel-plated coat of im-
 plement steel; his dominating seven-
 inch height; his large, bold figures
 and hands, and his big, easy to-wind
 keys. No other clock can match
 their looks and ability to serve.

Things move with a will when timed with Big Ben. He'll wake you gradually by ringing every other half-minute for ten minutes or rouse you out in a hurry with one long musical ring. But yourself how he does it. You can shut him off short in the middle of his call, if you wish.

He is built in a live town for live wires. And his best work has been on the farm. Before break-
 fast clothes are started right on time when Big Ben time is set. He never overruns. He runs on time, rings on time and stays on time.

If your dealer doesn't sell Big Ben, send a money order for \$1.00 to his makers—Harrison, La Salle, Illinois. He will come to your house by express duty charges prepaid.

Big Ben Alarm Clocks

ARE ILLUSTRATED IN THE CATALOGUE OF

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				\$1,605.00
Amount paid by the insured for 20 premiums				
				965.20
Profit to Policyholder				
				\$ 639.80
Received from The Great-West Life				
				1,905.00
\$48.26 deposited annually for 20 years at 4½ per cent compound interest amounts to				
				\$1,582.10
Excess paid by The Great-West Life				
				\$ 22.90
In other words, the assured received \$22.90 more than a return of all premiums paid, with compound interest at 4½ per cent. In addition, he was afforded \$1,000 Life Insurance for 20 years. Or again, \$48.26 deposited annually for 20 years at 3 per cent compound interest amounts to				
				\$1,335.64
The Insured therefore received 3 per cent compound interest on all his premiums. He also received an additional \$209.36 in cash and had \$1,000 insurance on his life for 20 years without a dollar of cost.				

ASK FOR PERSONAL RATES

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office, Winnipeg, Man.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Well Drilling Machines

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil on wheels or on tracks or horse power. Strong, simple, durable. Any mechanic can operate them. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS.,
ITHACA, N. Y.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

Established 1878

Capital Authorized	\$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up	\$2,931,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	\$1,100,000
Total Assets	72,000,000

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

Province of Manitoba
Brandon Portage la Prairie Winnipeg

Province of Saskatchewan
Halgoin Broadview North Battleford
Rosthern Fort Qu'Appelle Prince Albert
Saskatoon Moose Jaw Regina
Wilkie Hague Wynyard

Province of Alberta
Athabasca Landing Edmonton Strathcona
Banff Lethbridge Wetaskiwin
Calgary Red Deer Redoil
Rocky Mountain Hcs. Medicine Hat Millet

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

Interest allowed at Current Rates
Deposits and Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch
N. O. LESLIE,
Manager.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

MYERS' SPRAY PUMPS

Double-acting Lift Tank and Spray Pumps
Have Leaders, Etc.
RAY TOOLS
of all kinds. Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Myers' Stayon Flexible Door Hangers
with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—upon its name—Stayon. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency gives to right party who will buy in quantity.

A. E. MYERS & CO.,
P. O. Box 100, Minn.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

THE ORIGINAL PECH Boring Machine

THE OLD RELIABLE Easiest to operate
Bore Faster Most Durable

Improved Up-to-date Drilling Machines

DISCUSSIVE CATALOGUE FREE

Cherokee Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Cherokee, Iowa.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

WELL DRILLING

GUS PECH
FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

MONITOR WELL AUGERS AND DRILLS

Write for prices and Illustrated Catalogue.

LE MARSH, IOWA
U.S.A.
Branch House—**MUSKOGEE, MISSISSIPPI**

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

"No; I don't."
"Who else could it possibly be?"
"Perhaps we can best find out by discovering who left the drawing here."
"That looks like something of a job."
"Not very formidable, I think. Suppose we run up to the village and ask the local stationer who has bought any tracing-paper there within a day or two."
As the demand for tracing-paper in Martindale Center was small, the stationer upon being called on, had no difficulty in recalling that Elder Dennett had been in that afternoon and made such a purchase.

"Then he must have discovered something after I left him," said Kent to Sedgwick, "for he never could have kept his secret if he'd had it then."
"But what motive could he have?" cried the artist.
"Just mischief, probably. That's enough motive for his sort."
Turning to the store-keeper Kent asked: "Do you happen to know how Mr. Dennett spent the early part of this afternoon?"

"I surely do. He was up to Dimmock's rummage auction, and he got something there that tickled him like a feather. But he wouldn't let on what it was."
"The original!" said Sedgwick. "What does Dimmock deal in?"
"All kinds of odds and ends. He scrapes the country for bankrupt sales, and has a big auction once a year. Everybody goes. You can find anything from a plough-handle to a second-hand marriage certificate at his place."
"We now call on Elder Dennett," said Kent.

That worthy was about closing up shop when they entered.
"Don't your lamp work right, yet, Professor Kent?" he inquired.
"Perfectly," responded the scientist. "We have come to see you on another matter, Mr. Sedgwick and I."
"First, let me thank you," said Sedgwick, "for that curious work of art which you left at my place."
"Hay-ee?" inquired the Elder, with a rising inflection.
"Don't take the trouble to lie about it," put in Kent. "Just show us the original of the drawing which you traced so handily."

The town gossip shifted uneasily from foot to foot. "How'd you know I got the picture?" he giggled. "I didn't find it, myself, till I got back from the auction."
"Never mind the process. Have you the original here?"
"Yes," said Elder Dennett; and, going to his desk he brought back a square of heavy bluish paper, slightly discolored at the edges.
"That's a very good bit of drawing," said Sedgwick, as he and Kent bent over the paper.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1868

Head Office Winnipeg

Paid-up Capital \$8,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,400,000
Total Assets, over 80,000,000

HON. PRE. DENT - WM. PRICE
PRESIDENT - JOHN GALT
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G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.
H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager.
F. W. S. CRISPO, Superintendent of Branches

London, Eng. Branches—51 Threadneedle St., E. C., and West End Branch, Haymarket, S.W.

This Bank, having over 300 branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers special facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. It has correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Head Office, Winnipeg.
Two Central Offices in Winnipeg—Main St. & William Ave., D. M. Neeve, Manager. Portage Ave., Cor. Garry St. (adjoining Post Office), F. J. Boulton, Manager.
Other Branches in Winnipeg as follows: Corydon Ave., Logan Ave., North End, Sargent Ave., Portage Ave., and Arlington St., Sargent Ave. and Arlington St., 490 Portage Ave.

Branches and Agencies West of the Great Lakes.

Manitoba—Balduf, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manton, McCrory, Melita, Minnedota, Minto, Morden, Newdale, Niangua, Rapid City, Roblin, Roland, Russell, Shoal Lake, Sorceret, Souris, Strathalford, The Pas, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Aberly, Adanac, Alameda, Arvola, Assiniboia, Assiniboia, Bountay, Barchuan, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Dinmore, Dummer, Eastend, Esterhazy, Estevan, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Gurney, Gull Lake, Harbort, Hughson, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kelfield, Kestevenburg, Kerrobert, Kinrossley, Landis, Lonsdale, Luanan, Lember, Lovers, Lumsden, Lussland, Macklin, Maple Creek, Mayfield, Macrorie, Mellort, Meyronne, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, Netherhill, Naudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Penton, Piapot, Pelly, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Sceptre, Shaunavon, Simpson, Sintaluta, Southey, Strathburg, Swift Current, Teaster, Theodore, Togo, Tompkins, Vancouver, Verigin, Viceroy, Wapota, Wawota, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Winkler, Yorkton, Zealandia.

Alberta—Airdrie, Ait, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Beaver, Blain, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Claresholm, Godman, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Empress, Fort Saskatchewan, Glendholm, Godman, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Empress, Fort Saskatchewan, Langdon, Lettbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pasmur, Picher, Crowsnest, Seven Persons, Standard, Strathmore, Swanton, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnedin.

British Columbia—Enderby, Glacier, Hazelton, Lillooet, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Newport, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Telkwa, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Lumber at Sawmill Prices

Direct to you from the mill. All middlemen's brokerage and selling profits deducted

SAVE FROM 40% TO 25%

on our co-operative plan. Of course we cannot ship in less than carload lots to effect you such a big saving, but your nearest neighbor is almost sure to be interested, so you can order together. Write us to-day giving full list of the lumber you need and we will quote you delivered prices on the material for a complete house or barn at a saving of from \$150 to \$250 per carload.

FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER COMPANY
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Wadsworth Light Kerosene Tractors

Solve Every Farm Power Problem

Note the Price:
Only \$600 to \$990

Just think of it! A high-grade, reliable tractor for \$600 to \$990. In proportion to horse power, it will do anything a heavy tractor costing three times as much will do! Absolutely best, cheapest power for plowing, harrowing, disk-ing, harvesting, building roads, logging, spreading manure, hauling loads up to 15 tons weight. Better than stationary engines for operating threshers, ensilage cutters, feed grinders, pumps, wood saws and other machinery requiring belt power.

Cuts Farm Expenses One-Half

A Wadsworth Light Kerosene Tractor does three and four times as much work with less help. Uses standard grade kerosene, which is safer and cheaper than gasoline. Gives more power per gallon, too. Also operates on gasoline or distillate. Easily operated by even a boy. Size—6 to 15 h. p.

Send for Our Tractor Book—It's FREE!—Tells why Wadsworth Tractors—time, work, worry, expense.

DETROIT ENGINE WORKS, 1044 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Hillcrest Will

It give power
It contain clean, and the ideal tractors.
a trial—

It Mea Easier Econon Tractor

Hillcrest produced Mountains for your s will be de result.

Hillcrest Hillcrest

WA More

AT ONCE, fast use to order, for the trade, by PROCESS. You do the work in outline pictures returned to us quick. Work it Good money. Whole or spare our travellers a today for inst. (five) and start v Highest Award T Commercial 316 College St.

um Jay

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67 CHURCH ST.
PHOTO THE MANUFACTURER

REME
Our Ad
are Tru

Hillcrest Steam Coal Will Save You Money

It gives more heat and power than any other coal. It contains less slate, burns clean, and has proven itself the ideal steam coal for tractors. Give Hillcrest coal a trial—

It Means Faster, Easier and more Economical Tractor Service

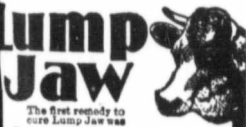
Hillcrest is the best coal produced in the Rocky Mountains. Order a supply for your spring work; you will be delighted with the result.

Hillcrest Collieries
Limited
Hillcrest Alberta

WANTED More Workers

AT ONCE, families, sons and daughters to color pictures in the home, for the trade, by a **NEW COLORING PROCESS.** We furnish everything, you do the work. We send plain, outline pictures which you color and return to us. No experience required. Work is easy and fascinating. Good wages. Work all year round, for whole or spare time. No harassing our travellers sell the goods. Write today for instructions and contract form and start work at once.

Highest Award Toronto Exposition, 1912
Commercial Art Studio
216 College St. TORONTO, Canada.



Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw see
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information of Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vets-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Distribute locally, nationwide and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Ch.-outlets,
67 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

REMEMBER Our Advertisers are Trustworthy

"But unsigned," said his companion. "Now, Mr. Dennett, whom do you suppose this to be?"

"Why the lady that stopped to talk with Mr. Sedgwick, and was killed in Lonesome Cove."

"Then why did you leave out this earring in copying the picture?"

"Aw — well," explained the other in some confusion, "she didn't have no earrings on when I seen her. An' it looks a lot more like, without it."

"Your bent for gratuitous mischief amounts to a passion," retorted the scientist. "Some day it will get you into deserved trouble, I trust."

"I guess there ain't no law to prevent my givin' away a picture, if I like," sulked the Elder.

"Perhaps you'd like to give away another one."

Yankee shrewdness sparkled in the eye of Mr. Dennett. "Mr. Sedgwick said that was a good drawin', and I guess he knows. I guess it's worth money."

"How much money, would you guess?"

"Five dollars," replied the other, in a bold explosion of breath.

At this moment, Sedgwick, who had been studying the picture in the light, made a slight signal with his hand, which did not escape Kent.

"Five dollars is a big price for a rough pencil sketch," said the scientist. "I'd have to know more of the picture to pay that for it. Where did you find it?"

"In this book. I bought the book at Dimmock's rummage auction." He produced a decrepit, loosely-bound edition of the Massachusetts Agricultural Reports. "The picture was stuck in between the leaves."

"No name in the book," said Kent. "The flyleaf is gone. But here's the date of publication: 1830."

"That would be just about right," said Sedgwick with lively interest.

"Right for what?" demanded Dennett.

Before there was time for reply, Kent had pressed a five-dollar bill into his hand, with the words: "You've made a trade."

"Wait," protested the Elder. But the sketch was already in Sedgwick's possession.

"It's an Elliott," said that gentleman. "I'm sure of it. I've seen his sketches before—though they've very rare—and there's an unmistakable touch about his pencil work."

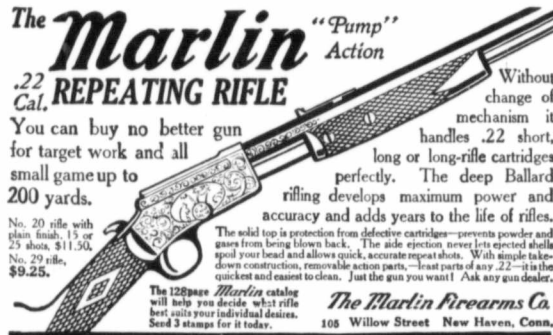
"In that case," said Kent suavely, "Mr. Dennett will be gratified to know that he has sold for five dollars an article worth fifty times that."

The Marlin "Pump" Action .22 Cal. REPEATING RIFLE

You can buy no better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards.

No. 20 rifle with plain finish, 15 or 25 shots, \$11.50.
No. 29 rifle, \$9.25.

The 128-page Marlin catalog will help you decide which rifle best suits your individual desires. Send 3 stamps for it today.



Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your head and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts,—least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. Just the gun you want! Ask any gun dealer.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
105 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. NAISMITH, President R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President
A. F. KEMPTON, Sec. and Mgr. C. D. KERR, Treasurer

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00
Security to Policy-holders 640,817.20

Full Deposit with Dominion Government
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Alex. Naismith, Pres. S.H. Henderson, Vice-Pres. C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1912 \$54,606,860.00
Assets over Liabilities \$887,557.67

The Number of Farmers Insured, 31st. Dec. 1912, 23,261

The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

National Trust Company, Ltd.

TORONTO, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, MONTREAL, REGINA, SASKATOON
Capital and Reserve, \$3,000,000

The strain and worry of managing Estates will all be borne for you by this Company.

A PRIVATE Executor may die or become incapable of acting before the completion of the Trust. A Trust Company is PERMANENT and will survive the longest Trusts.

This Company's financial strength and expert staff ensure responsible and capable administration.

We act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, Financial Agent

Money to loan on Improved Farm Property

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

D. H. COOPER, Manager, Winnipeg Branch, 323-325 Main Street.
C. Y. STANIER, Secretary.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited

SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our CUTLERY by Seeing that This EXACT MARK is on Each Blade.

GRANTED 1882
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

To be continued



Conducted for the benefit of Dealers, Threshermen and Farmers who have anything to sell or exchange. Five cents a word for each insertion.

NOTICE—A really good Safety Razor set, consisting of Frame, Handle, Six Blades, Strop, Brush, Williams Soap in Nickel-plated Case all contained in handsome leatherette case, only \$2.00. B. your own barber. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sterling Supply Company, Toronto.

HOW TO MAKE AN ORCHARD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Send ten cents for book written by J. T. Besley, B.A., the prize-winning B.C. Fruit grower. International Securities Company, Ltd., 844 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED to hear from owner of good threshing machine for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how anyone no matter how poor, can acquire riches "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 496-20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HOW TO START YOUR GAS ENGINE in the easiest way. First copy. No hot water (save time). Formula \$0c. P.S. For your information—This Formula is a liquid, very high explosive, will evaporate in coldest weather. I use it myself at all times in cold weather. J. W. BARRON, 2112 Louise, Brandon.

LEARN RAILROADING and earn good wages. Our New Home Study Course is all you need. Write for particulars. Address Shaw's Railroad and Telegraph School, 395 Yonge St., Toronto.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING—Save your cracked or broken castings from the scrap heap. We weld cylinders, crank shafts, gears, levers, etc., retain original form and strength at a small cost. Metal added to worn-out parts. All metals welded satisfactory. The Manitoba Welding & Manufacturing Co., 621 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

We have on hand at present a very full line of Rebuilt and Second-hand Engines and Separators, which we are offering at attractive prices. Write us fully what you are thinking of buying, when we shall be pleased to tell you what we have and quote price. All our rebuilt goods are sold under same guarantee as new ones and of course are carefully repaired and look exactly like new. If you write us at once we are sure to have the size you almost want.

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

- 32 H.P. Port Huron engine, rebuilt and in first class shape.
—American-Abell 20 H.P. engine, rebuilt.
—Minnesota Separator 44x72, rebuilt. With all connections.
—32x54 Avery Separator complete, just rebuilt.
—Avery 30 H.P. double unarmoured engine.
—30 H.P. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap.
—J. I. Case steel, 42x60 separator complete with all attachments.
—42x70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work.
If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fit you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods.

HAUG BROS. & NELLEMOE CO., Ltd. WINNIPEG.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN.

- ENGINES
2-25 H.P. White traction thoroughly rebuilt and in good shape. Each... \$ 100.00
Second Hand
—16 H.P. American Advance traction... \$ 700.00
—18 H.P. Minneapolis traction... \$ 600.00
—20 H.P. Brandon Corn, Portable... \$4000.00
—20 H.P. White traction... \$1200.00
SEPARATORS—Second Hand
—Aultman & Taylor, 28x50, all attachments... \$ 400.00
—36x60 Waterloo separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
—36x60 Goddison separator, all attachments... \$ 400.00
—36x60 American Abell, all attachments... \$ 325.00
—36x60 Felshie separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
—32x50 Great West separator, all attachments... \$ 200.00
—36x50 Great West separator, all attachments... \$ 200.00
—36x60 Challenge separator, thoroughly rebuilt, all attachments. Each... \$ 900.00
Write us re new goods—we have the best.

FOR SALE.

- 15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine... 20540
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine... 15833
15 Horse Compound Portable Engine... 13426
18 Horse Simple Traction Waterloo... 323
16 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey... 8299
20 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey... 1419
20 Horse Simple Traction Sawyer-Massey... 1116
20 Horse Compound Traction Engine, Case 7936
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case... 17721
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case... 16912
32 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case... 19019
J. I. CASE, THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Canada.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and railroad work. Result is good wages. Take our inexpensive Home Study Course and get ready. Sample lesson free. Shaw's Railroad and Telegraph School, Yonge and Gerrard, Toronto.

WANTED—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—A Cuddy steering device for a 20 H.P. International Gasoline Engine. Write for particulars. Address Shaw's Railroad and Telegraph School, 395 Yonge St., Toronto.

A SIX CYLINDER ENGINE—If you have a new SIX Cylinder Gas Engine get an engineer that knows his business, and keep it new. Address, Six Cylinder, Box 186, Wapella, Sask.

FOR SALE—25 H.P. Gas Tractor in excellent condition, price \$800 or 300 acres of back-setting. James Myers, Bowell, Alta.

FOR SALE—30 H.P. Rumley Steam Plowing Engine, entirely rebuilt and repainted by the Rumley Company. Good as new. Located in Canada. Will pay freight to your town. Address, R. A. Caswell, Cherokee, Iowa.

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT—25 H.P. Case engine, 40-62 separator, nearly new, also tank, cook car, truck, tender, eight bottom gang, packer, everything to go to work, all in fine condition; also half section of good land, all steam plowed, 1/2 mile from siding and four miles from two good towns, with improvements. Will sell cheap all or part of the above. Write Box 40, Carlstadt, Alberta.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN—Swedenborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell and the Life After Death." 400 pages, only 25 cents, postpaid. W. H. Law, 486-G Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

POSITION WANTED—As Engineer on gasoline plowing and threshing outfit, experience. Can send references. Rumley gas pump, or Pioneer preferred. Start early spring—stay till freeze up. A hustler. Apply, stating wages, to Lew F. Larmer, Elbow, Sask.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

THE GOOD OLD RED FIFE wheat has been generally made earlier, stronger in straw and a bigger yielder of better quality grain. Get particulars, Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE OATS—Won world's championship Tulsa, Okla. Write for free booklet describing how farm seeds are bred up, from Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under new management, care Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Cockshutt Engine Gang, 10 furrows, 14-inch. Stubble and breaking bottoms. Good order. Will sell cheap. R. Brodie, Pierson, Man.

WANTED TO TRADE—A 35 H.P. steam tractor and a 10-bottom Cockshutt plow for cattle or horses. Outfit guaranteed in first class shape. J. F. Crosby, Warrington, Man.

FOR SALE—Five 30 H.P. Big Four traction engines, latest model, near new, will sell at great sacrifice and on easy terms to suit the purchaser, providing collateral furnished is satisfactory. Apply M.C.K., c/o Canadian Thresherman and Farmer.

EXPERIENCED STEAM ENGINEER—Wanted for season on plowing outfit. Have all tractor certificate for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Arthur Cale, Pochontas, Iowa, U.S.A.

FOR SALE—20 H.P. J. H. C. portable gasoline engine, with 8-in. Flyer grinder, 8-in. v-recess condition. Cheap. Easy terms. Fletcher Bros., Eastbrook, Sask.

GOLD RAIN OATS—The wonderful new bred direct from Prof. Nilsson's Swedish plant breeding establishment last season, yielded over 100 bushels per acre. Was untouched by early frost when Marquis wheat was cut six inches. You can get a catalog telling about it from Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Bargain. Established machinery business, near containing all necessary machinery tools and equipment in one of Manitoba's oldest and best farming districts. Also 8 roomed dwelling, shop and property. Reason for selling, owner has too good to handle business. Address: J. W. Box 3164, Winnipeg, Canada.

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FOR SALE—Cheap, on easy terms, 25-60 Hart-Parr gas tractor, with John Deere 8-bottom gang plow, in both excellent condition, having been very little used. Apply: John Ferguson, Guernsey, Sask.

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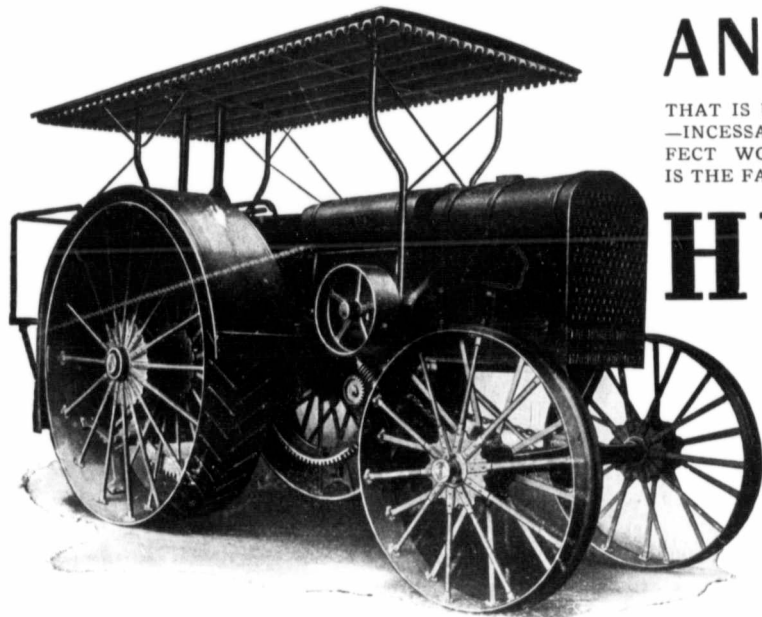
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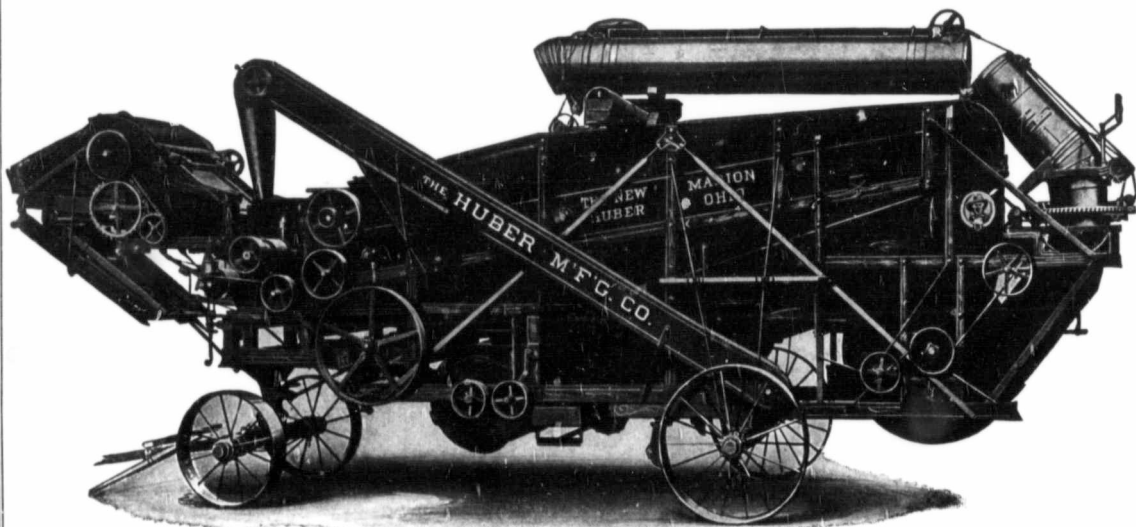
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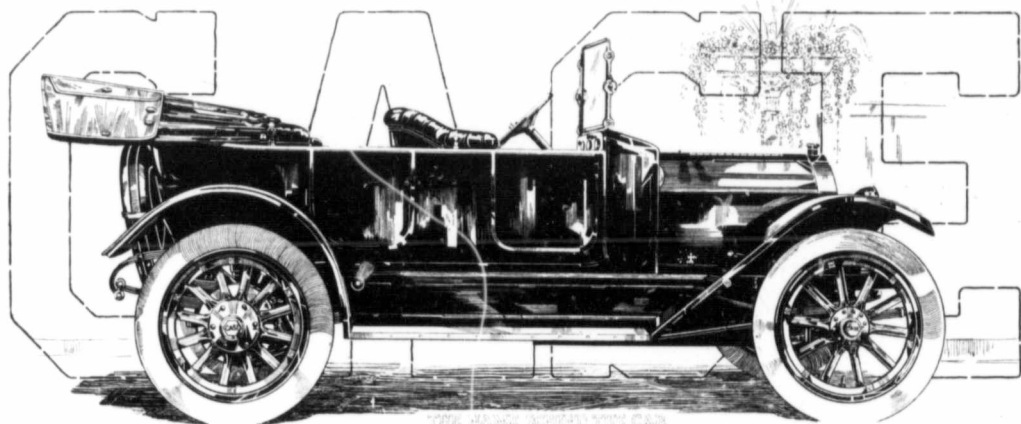
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